THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CRIME.

A Defrauding Cashier—The New York Central National Bank Loses $100,000.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

Financial circles were somewhat startled yesterday by the rumor that Mr. William H. Sanford, the cashier of the Central National Bank, had disappeared, taking with him a very large amount of funds and securities belonging to the bank. The amount was variously estimated at from $100,000 to $800,000. The rumor as to the disappearance of Mr. Sanford proves to be true, and the amount taken by him is alleged by the President of the bank, Mr. William A. Wheelock, to be not more than $100,000. From what can be ascertained, it appears that Mr. Sanford has for a considerable time past been speculating in stocks, and has lost heavily of late.

The property taken by him consisted of about $100,000 in United States bonds, which had been forwarded by country banks as a deposit in case credit was demanded by them, or in the event of an emergency for raising money by their sale. Mr. Sanford would often sell a quantity of bonds sent by a bank immediately on their receipt, and when that bank ordered them sold would dispose of those belonging to another bank, which might not yet have ordered a sale. In this way he has for a considerable time avoided discovery, hoping that a turn of fortune would enable him to make good the amount taken. An unusually heavy loss brought matters to a crisis, and, satisfied that he could not retrieve his fortunes, Mr. Sanford decided on flight. He lived in Flushing, L. I., and was in the habit of going out there at night and coming into the city each morning. On the 1st instant he left the bank, saying he intended visiting a sick child at Westport, Conn. He did not return on the following day, and finally Mr. Wheelock, the President, sent a younger brother of Mr. Sanford's, a clerk in the bank, to ascertain the cause of his prolonged absence. The brother ascertained that Mr. Sanford was not there, neither had he or his pretended sick child been there. Alarmed at this information, and suspecting that something was wrong, Mr. Wheelock gave orders to have Mr. Sandford's box broken open, and there was found a letter addressed to Mr. Wheelock, containing an acknowledgment that the writer had appropriated the $100,000 in bonds, and squandered them in gold and stock speculations, and concluding with the words:—"Pray forgive me. I have taken nothing with me. God bless my poor family! They are destitute." Mr. Sanford bore an exceptionably high character previous to the discovery of his defalcation. While a mere boy, he entered the dry goods store of Clark, Pardee & Bates, in this city, and worked his way up to the position of junior partner. Five years ago he entered the Central National Bank in the capacity of bookkeeper, was soon advanced to the position of assistant cashier, and ultimately to that of cashier. So highly did the firm with which he had been connected esteem him, that they became his surety in the sum of $35,000. He was very economical in dress and style of living, and was considered by all who knew him to be possessed of a modest competency. But a few weeks ago he was appointed an executor of a wealthy gentleman who was making his will. Where Mr. Sanford has gone to no one seems to have any idea. It is not believed, however, that he has left the country. Apparently the bank officers have no intention of prosecuting the fugitive, for they have not as yet lodged any information of the affair with Superintendent Kennedy.

The following card from the President was printed in the afternoon papers:—

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, July 8, 1869.—In reply to the rumors respecting the defalcation on the part of Mr. W. H. Sanford, late Cashier of this bank, you will please announce that the character of such defalcation is the misappropriation of bonds (not assets of the bank) placed in the hands of Mr. Sanford for safe keeping. The amount of such loss will not exceed $100,000, or considerably less than one-third of the actual surplus after paying the recent semi-annual dividend of five per cent. By order of the Board of Directors.

"WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President."

The capital of the bank is $3,000,000.

Statement of the Vice-President.

Mr. William Foster, the Vice-President of the bank, says that the defalcation was known to the officers of the institution on Friday, the 2d instant. On the day previous Mr. Sanford had complained of feeling unwell, saying that he had a very bad headache, and asked to be allowed to take a day's recreation. Permission was readily accorded, and he left in the afternoon of that day, ostensibly to visit his wife and children, who are spending the summer at Westport, Conn. The next day, Friday, the brother of the defaulter, a messenger of the bank, announced that he had received a letter from the wife of his brother, plainly showing that her husband was not with his family in the country. This, and the fact that he did not present himself as he had promised, at once aroused suspicion, and, upon searching his desk and a trunk in which was kept the United States coupon bonds, of which he had exclusive control, the fact of his guilt was corroborated. His accounts and memoranda were found to be complete and regular, and at once showed the amount of the bonds taken to be $100,000. The cashier carried the key of the trunk in which the bonds were kept, which were nearly all from country banks, either for safe keeping or for sale. He might easily have taken several times the amount stolen. It is probable that he has purloined small amounts from time to time, by contriving to substitute newly-received bonds for the older ones when it was necessary to produce them. The Public Examiner inspected the bank the last week in June.

Mr. Sanford was born in Connecticut, is about 48 years of age, engaging in manners, and very popular among his business associates. He has been with the bank since its incorporation, five years ago, and for three years past has occupied the position of Cashier. He was so much esteemed that the President, Mr. Wheelock, had made his will only a few days before the occurrence, appointing Mr. Sanford his executor. He resided at Flushing, and had a wife and three children (one very sick), to whom he was apparently devoted.

He attended the Congregational Church, and was connected with a Sabbath School. He is known to have speculated in gold, and it was undoubtedly a desire to cover his losses that prompted the crime. The worst part of the story is that Mr. Sanford left his family without a word of farewell, and in a destitute condition. This fact has led some to suppose that he has committed suicide, but Mr. Foster and those who knew him best think it improbable. No detectives have been employed to work up the case.

Political.

—Senator Matt. H. Carpenter delivered the Fourth of July oration in Fond du Lac, Wis. He said that we ought not to interfere in Cuban and Spanish affairs to establish our form of government; but we should not allow other nations to interfere to establish monarchies. In the matter of the Alabama claims, we should not settle them with money or by war, which would oppress only the English common people, who were our friends, but should await our time, holding the action of England in the matter, as well as in the Mason-Slidell matter, as precedents on which we shall be at liberty to act.

—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., delivered the oration at Quincy, Mass., on Monday. He is reported to have censured the tendency to centralization in our Government, the disgusting office-seeking at Washington, and the stock-gambling at New York; to have applauded those citizens who rise above party lines and think for themselves, and to have demanded respect, above all things, for independence of thought and action.

—In 1855 the first Republican State Convention ever held in Maine adopted a resolution declaring that "the existence and execution of the Maine Temperance law is a vital element in the organization and life of the Republican party of this State, and is one of the chief safeguards of the lives, reputation, property, and homes of the people."

—Ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will start for the Pacific coast on Saturday. The Democrats of Omaha have resolved to give him a reception, and their brethren of Cheyenne are discussing the matter.

—Hon. John Thompson Mason, of Annapolis, and William Mahoney, of Frederick, are urged for the Democratic nomination for Comptroller of Maryland.

—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, addressed the Trades' Union of Rochester on Monday. He traced the progress of the country since July 4, 1776, its increase in territory, population, and wealth, and the extension of the means of moral, intellectual, and social improvement, and said that to-day we have an opportunity that no other people in the world has, to lift up the poor, the lowly, the dependent, the toiling masses, not only to the rights and privileges of citizenship, but to social, moral, and intellectual well-being. He reiterated his belief that it would be better for the country if the hours of labor were eight instead of ten, saying: "I know a man cannot do as much work in eight hours as in ten in one year; but in my conscience I believe that if you take a thousand men to-day, in the vigor of manhood, and let them work eight hours a day, they will do more work in their lives than they would at a larger number of hours per day. But, whether they earn more or less, I am one of those who believe the country is earning too much money altogether. I believe we had better make less money, and in a more honest way, and devote more of our time to moral, mental, and social culture." Yet he did not think we have reached a time when we can adopt an eight-hour rule in all departments of industry.

AT THE SEASIDE.

OUR CAPE MAY LETTER.

The Improvements Since Last Season—Unprecedented Activity—Overhauling of the Hotels—Fifty New Cottages and a Large Number of Stores Erected—The Stockton House and the Grand Opening Ball.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 9.

Some time since one of the straggling Bohemians whose incubrations afflict the readers of the New York *Herald* strayed away from his central point and found himself in this city by the sea. Whether his presence here was by accident or design, he resolved to make the most of it, and straightway went to work upon a lugubrious epistle, into which he incorporated some very startling announcements. Cape May, he ascertained, had dragged out a slow and miserable existence for years, more dead than alive, until at last some wanderers like himself from the metropolis discovered the place, were deeply impressed with its great advantages as a summer resort, and forthwith began its settlement in sober earnestness. Through their energy and enterprise a couple of years had witnessed the transformation of the island, the old humdrum way of doing things was put an end to, and the town duly annexed to New York as one of its outlying suburbs.

I have diligently striven to ascertain the source of the *Herald* man's information, but have encountered failure only in the prosecution of my inquiries. Cape Island is still, as it has always been, an offshoot from Philadelphia, and never in the course of its history were the marks of Philadelphia enterprise more deeply impressed upon it than at present. During the past winter there have probably been more new buildings erected than during any previous year. Altogether about fifteen new stores have been put up, several of them of fair proportions, and one of them especially, a neat two-story double building, with a French roof, at the corner of Jackson and Washington streets, which cost $10,000, is even more ornamental than useful.

Of cottages, about fifty have sprung from the ground as if by magic, the greater number of them having been erected or subsequently purchased by Philadelphians. In the immediate vicinity of the Stockton House is a group of large and elegant structures resulting from the winter's enterprise. One of these, situate on Ocean street, has been purchased for his own use by Stephen Tasker, Esq., of the Philadelphia firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., the price paid being $7500. On the same street, Joseph Riegel, of Philadelphia; Peter McCallum, of Cape Island; and Mr. Beaver, of Harrisburg, have also contributed to the extension of the town by the erection of elegant and costly buildings. On Beach street, E. A. Warne, of Philadelphia, has built a fine large double cottage; and Messrs. Hand, Ware & Co., of Cape Island, another cottage. On Hughes street, spacious summer residences have been erected by Edward Davis and J. Stratton Ware, of Cape Island, for renting purposes, while others on the same street have been purchased for their own use by Joseph E. Devitt and William Lane, of Philadelphia. On Washington street cottages for renting purposes have been erected by George W. Downs, Francis T. Eldredge, John Bennett, and James C. Bennett, of Cape Island; and on Franklin street, another for similar purposes has been built by Maurice Cresse, also of Cape Island. On South street, Charles Duane, of Philadelphia, has erected a double cottage; and Joseph Rosenbaum, of Philadelphia, has also built one on the same street. Near the new Railroad Excursion House two fine large cottages have been erected under the superintendence of General W. J. Sewell, while about half-a-dozen have been built just outside the corporation limits.

I have noticed only some of the more important improvements in detail, as the full list would make too much of an encroachment upon my room. But nearly all of the new cottages are elegant in design and substantial in structure, the taste displayed in their erection being fully equal to the enterprise of their owners. It is, as yet, too early in the season to note the improvements which the coming winter is likely to witness, but already several eligible lots have been purchased by Philadelphians, the price paid in some instances being $5000 and over. From the indications, it is safe to say that next winter there will be even more activity in the building line than there was during the past one. The authorities, it should be remarked here, are doing their part towards inviting investments, and several of the narrow and inconvenient streets have been materially widened since the close of the last season, while these, and others as well, have been graded and otherwise improved.

All the old-established hotels have been overhauled, according to the custom, to prepare for the grand summer rush which is now upon them. In several cases important additions and improvements have been made. The Columbia House, especially, has been somewhat metamorphosed, the old porches having been replaced by new ones, and the old kitchen department, as well. To the Centre House, a large addition, just in front of Congress Hall, has been erected, at a cost of about $30,000, affording a large increase in the capacity of the hotel. The Ocean House, which assumes this season its independent existence, has also been materially improved, to render it as attractive as it was in the days before it became temporarily a part of Congress Hall. The Sea-Breeze Excursion House, which proved such a decided success during the first season of its existence, has also been made more commodious and comfortable for the sojourner of a day by a spacious extension of its porticos, which will now accommodate hundreds at a time.

But the great hotel achievement of the winter has, of course, been the completing and opening of the Stockton House, with its 365 different apartments and accommodations for 1200 people at one and the same time. It has already been fully described in your columns, and I need not therefore enlarge upon it at present. Although it was regularly opened for the reception of guests on the 24th of June, and has been liberally patronized meanwhile, the formal inauguration of the mammoth establishment was reserved for last evening, when a grand ball was given to mark the notable event. As I stated in my letter of Monday, the Island was even then crowded beyond all precedent for this early period of the season. But since then the capacities of the West Jersey Railroad have been taxed to their utmost to transport hither the crowds of people who have struggled for seats in their cars at Camden. Among the throngs who have arrived was a full car-load of Southern families, the vanguard of another invasion from that section of the country, with which Cape May was always, in the years before the late "unpleasantness," a favorite resort. These fresh arrivals, continued up to last evening, together with those already on hand, furnished ample material for a successful affair in the way of a ball. At 10 o'clock the magnificent dining-room of the Stockton, 200 feet in length and 50 feet in width, was cleared for the dancing, and from that hour until 2 in the morning it was literally, and not merely figuratively, thronged with men and women who included in their ranks the most prominent personages in the political, business, and social circles of Philadelphia and New Jersey. Upwards of four thousand ladies and gentlemen were present during the continuance of the affair, at least two thousand being upon the floor at one time. Colonel James Page acted as master of the ceremonies, and the entire arrangements were such that the night—it would not be strictly truthful to say the evening—passed without a single incident that could mar the harmony, brilliancy, and pleasantness of the occasion.

This grand event marks the opening of the season of 1869 at Cape Island, and all the auguries point to the next two months as the most successful and brilliant which have ever been included in the history of this sea-side resort.

WASHTENAW.

GENERALITIES.

Southern Eloquence.

On Tuesday last a Cecil county (Md.) lawyer ended an argument as follows:—

"Let the thief boast of his honesty; let the prostitute boast of her chastity; let the ravisher boast of his respect for female virtue; let the dog-eating Chinaman boast of his refined gastronomical taste; let the Digger Indian boast of his civilization; let the Devil boast of his religion—but never again let the defendant come into this Court and boast of his charity."

Wendell Phillips and Spotted Tail.

Wendell Phillips recently exhorted the Indians to hostilities against the Pacific Railroad, assuring them that in that manner only could they secure justice from the whites. This advice from the philanthropist provokes the publication of the following in the Boston *Post*:—

"DEAR PHILLIPS.—Scalping-knives received in good order; have tried several of them on the heads of travellers over the railroad; they give perfect satisfaction to all but the travellers. Your friend,

"SPOTTED TAIL."

A Tipsy Batrachian.

The Delaware *Crumpetonian* says:—One morning last week Mr. P. Armstrong, of the Crumpton Hotel, observed a toad lying, apparently lifeless, near where some whisky leaked from the spiggot of a barrel. He kicked it into a corner. In a few hours afterwards it was again found under the spiggot, sipping drops of whisky, when it again became helplessly drunk. With a broom it was swept into a hole with some other rubbish, and lay upon its back, as if dead. In the evening Mr. Armstrong found it there again sipping the leakings. It did not get beastly drunk this time, but, after satisfying its depraved appetite, it hopped off, and up to latest accounts, had not returned.

Painful Accident.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* states that a little girl, a daughter of Mr William S. Shirk, residing in East King street, of that city, met with quite a painful accident yesterday evening. She happened to find in her father's yard a "Union" torpedo, which greatly resemble in their appearance chocolate drops, and placed it in her mouth. On her attempting to bite it, it exploded, lacerating the inside of her mouth badly, and tearing away a portion of the inside of her left cheek. The little girl is about three or four years of age, and her injuries, although painful, are not considered of a serious character.

A Famous Kettle Case.

The famous Massachusetts "kettle case," which excited so much attention a few years ago, finds a parallel in a suit brought before the Court of Appeals at Albany during the present term. This suit originated in a justice's court in 1850, the dispute being over the amount of interest due on borrowed money, which only amounted to about $8. The difference of opinion between the parties was only 4 cents. One made the amount of interest $8·08; the other $8·12. A suit was instituted to recover the four cents difference, and the suit is still in progress after a lapse of eighteen years. The $8·12 has increased to $1800, besides the fees attending the prosecution and defense of the claim. The original actors are both dead, as well as the first lawyers who appeared in the case. When it will be terminated it is hard to tell. This is a ludicrous commentary on the folly of employing the power of the law for the gratification of a personal animosity.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

The telegraphic column of this paper announced on Saturday morning that a French corvette was at anchor in the Roads on Friday, with eighteen cases of yellow fever on board. On Saturday French Consul Schisano, Rev. Matthew O'Keefe and several others paid a visit to the infected vessel, which coming to the ears of the Board of Health, a resolution was passed requesting the Mayor to prevent their return to the city until all danger of infection had passed. The Mayor acted promptly in the matter, and not finding any of the regular constables conveniently, appointed three special constables, with orders to prevent the landing of any of the parties. Upon the return of the tug it was found that the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe had gone on to Baltimore, but the others of the party were met at the wharf, and informed that they could not come up to the city. They acquiesced in this decision very readily, and after sending to their respective homes for some necessary articles, left the city. The infected vessel is now lying at the quarantine ground, and all communication with her shut off. There is no possible chance of its being introduced here, as the board are alive to their duties.—*Norfolk Virginian, July 5.*

Sheridan.

"Little Phil" has been trotted out for the Presidency. This is very injudicious, while there is any prospect of an Indian war. We want his whole attention along the Western border, undisturbed by any aspirations after such high Executive honors. Too many of our public men, capable and efficient in those positions where they first achieved distinction, have been wrecked upon the Charybdis of the Presidency. Don't immolate "Little Phil."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Dead Bruin.

On Monday, June 14, a bear weighing over four hundred pounds was killed in Gregg township, Union county, Pa. He was seen on the Sunday evening previous after sheep, having driven them out of the woods to an adjacent house, where he became frightened and returned to the woods. Search was made, but, owing to the extreme darkness and rain, without success. About midnight he returned in search of the sheep, and not being able to find them he carried off a hog. In the morning the neighbors were aroused and the search renewed. He was found only a few hundred yards from the house. After running a short distance, he was shot.

FIERCE FIGHT.

Two Women Engage in a Bloody Combat in Tennessee—One of them Killed.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press, July 5.

Within seven miles of Dresden, in Weakly county, Tenn., lives an extensive planter named Gobert. He has one son, a lad of about twenty, with long dax'en hair and cowhide boots. Gobert employs several colored people to work his land. Among those employed were two yellowish girls, of rather prepossessing appearance. Young Gobert became familiar with both, to whom he gave slight tokens of his peculiar regard, from time to time, but managed to keep each in the dark with regard to his intercourse with the other until last week.

An accident led to a full knowledge of his faithlessness, and both girls became violently enraged, not so much, however, against the betrayer as against each other. At first they had a slight fight; some hair was torn up by the roots, and cuts about the face given on both sides, but the young gallant parted them before any serious damage was done. The fire of jealousy, however, raged in the bosoms of the two girls to such an extent that they silently and mutually resolved each to be the death of the other. On Friday, when the family had gone to Dresden to do business, the girls met in the yard, one an out-door the other an in-door servant. Both were armed with heavy sticks. The battle began at once. According to the testimony of the surviving lady the contest lasted fifteen minutes, during which they frequently clinched, knocked each other down, rolled over, bit and scratched terrifically. Sometimes the sticks would be dropped for fisticuffing, and presently resumed again. The survivor, Jane, has an arm broken, an ear bit off, half her hair gone, and four or five contusions about the head and shoulders, and face scratched all over. The other girl, Kate, up to the moment of receiving the fatal stroke, appeared to have the best of the fight, as she bears no evidence of rough handling, save a blackened eye and the loss of two front teeth, which were rammed down her throat by the point of the enemy's stick. Immediately that Jane's arm was broken at the elbow, she grasped her stick in the left hand, and, getting a clear and open stroke, swung her weapon round, and came home on Kate's neck with such force that the girl dropped down, and never uttered a cry nor moved a limb—her neck was broken.

Jane took to flight at once, and keeping in the woods as much as possible, did not stop until she fell exhausted, about seven miles from the scene of conflict, near Westley's farm-house, where she was picked up by a colored employe of the latter establishment. When the family came home they found Kate cold and stiff in the yard where the fight took place, with every indication of a fearful battle having been fought. The Amazonian duellist was brought to Dresden, where she confessed the whole thing. Young Gobert has been put under arrest. The girl is in charge of a physician, who says that her injuries may prove fatal.

—The Republican nominations for Congressmen in Alabama are now complete, and are as follows:—First district:—Alfred E. Buck; Second, Charles W. Buckley; Third, Robert S. Hetlin; Fourth, Charles Hays; Fifth, William J. Haralson; Sixth, John J. Hinds.

—Mr. John Hughes has procured from the Russian Government the right to work the coal mine in the province of Tekatrinnoslay, of which the situation is well known.

—George Ellis, of Cincinnati, holds the first greenback marked Class A, No. 1. He will have to hold it a long time before it will become more valuable than any other greenback is now.

—Gail Hamilton is surprised that two people have kept in matrimony twenty-five years in Illinois. Has not Gail kept out of it twice as long in Massachusetts?

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Severe Storms in Central New York—Great Destruction of Property—Railroad Suits in Baltimore—A Calamity at Coopersville.

Financial and Commercial

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Rain Storm—Destruction of Property.

UTICA, July 9.—The heaviest rain storm of many years passed over this city at noon yesterday. For over an hour water literally fell in streams. Sauquoit creek rose very rapidly during the afternoon, and reached a higher point than at any previous time for fifty years. Travel on the Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railroad is suspended, the bridge at Checkerville being gone. The dam at Chadwick's was destroyed, and the bridge between here and New Hartford is washed away, stopping travel on the Utica and Clinton Railroad. The premises of the Utica Cotton Mill Company, at New Hartford, were damaged to the amount of $18,000. Two dwellings and three barns were washed away. Six feet of water stood on the first floor of the factory, doing great damage to the machinery, and the dam was injured.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Suing Railroad Companies for Damages.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The habit of suing railroad companies for heavy damages, by persons injured or alleged to be injured through the neglect of said railroad companies, agents, has become very prevalent here, and some former suits have yielded heavily to the plaintiffs. Recently several similar suits have been tried in our courts, but the juries have rather discouraged such complainants by giving either nominal damages, or finding for the defendants. Such was the result of the cases yesterday and to-day against the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

FROM THE STATE.

A Girl Killed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COOPERSBURG, July 9.—A sad and fatal accident occurred here yesterday afternoon, by which a German girl named Berg was almost instantly killed. It appears that as the four o'clock train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad was nearing the station the girl was struck by the engine and thrown under the train, a portion of which passed over her, mutilating her in a dreadful manner.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P.M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	196¼	Western Union Tel.	37⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	93⅝	Toledo and Wabash.	73
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	109⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	108¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	80½	Adams Express	58½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24½
Chi. and R. I. R.	116⅜	United States.	70⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	151	Tennessee 6s, new.	57
Pacific Mail Steam.	90¼	Gold	135¼

Market firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Stocks firm and active. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 136⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121⅞; do. 1864, do., 118⅜; do. 1865, do., 118⅞; do. do. new, 117¼; do. 1867, 117⅜; do. 1868, 117⅜; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland pref., 31½; New York Central, 196⅛; Erie, 27¾; Reading, 93⅞; Hudson River, 165½; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 109⅝; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 150; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅞.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Cotton quiet and steady, nominally 34@34½c. Flour unchanged; low grades very firm. Wheat lower; prime to choice red, $1·45@1·60; lower grades, $1·35@1·40. Corn—white advance 1; sales at $1·02@1·04; yellow, 95c. Oats dull at 70@73c. for best. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18c.; clear do. 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 22c. Lard dull at 19½@20c. Whisky firm at $1@1·02.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 93⅜. U. S. Five-twenties, 81⅜. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 7000 for speculation. Stock, 366,000 bales, of which 207,000 are American.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—Arrived, steamship China, from New York.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 9—P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 81¾. Stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—P. M.—Cotton afloat, 631,000 bales, of which 49,000 are American. Oats, 3s. 6d. Flour, 24s. 6d. California wheat, 10s. 8d.; red Western, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. Bacon, 62s.

HAVRE, July 9.—Cotton on the spot, 148f.

MANCHESTER, July 9.—Yarns and fabrics quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—2 P. M.—Lard firm; Pork dull.

A STORMY TIME.

What Occurred at Long Branch Last Evening.

The officers of the army and navy of the Gulf partook of their annual banquet at Long Branch last evening. The affair was arranged on a grand scale, only one event occurring to mar the pleasures of the time. It was this:—When Major-General Frank P. Blair was called, he said he would say a word for a people who had not yet had a voice raised in their behalf. "I will speak of the people who were once our enemies, and I know that when I speak of them before soldiers I speak before those who will heartily respond. Those against whom we contended, whom we asperced as Rebels, and whom we triumphed over as well. They were great and generous people, they were worthy of the steel of our best. We have heard here of Farragut and of Sheridan, but we shall yet hear of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. (Hisses and cries and great confusion.) Who is it dissents? (Number of voices—"We dissent," "I dissent," "Think of Andersonville and Libby Prison.") It would be little merit for us to have triumphed over a mean enemy. (The speaker was again interrupted by a storm of hisses.) I speak of them as our late adversaries. (Cries of "Traitors.") Are there no voices to be raised for them? (Cries of "Yes" and "No," great confusion, and cries of "Traitor.")

Admiral Farragut here decided that to introduce anything which interrupted the harmony was out of order.

Admiral Bailey offered "the Union Women of the Country." Drank with cheers.

The last regular toast was "the Results of the War—Universal Liberty and Perpetual Union." Responded to by Horace Binney Sargent. Several letters were read from absent officers, and the meeting then broke up.

—They say there appears to be an unusual amount of desperate flirting going on at West Point this summer.

—The more rotund young ladies at Long Branch go in for tight-fitting bathing suits, and create a sensation thereby.

HORRIBLE.

A Hunter Caught in a Bear Trap—His Body Devoured by Wild Cats.

On Monday evening, Messrs. George R. Eldridge and Spencer C. Martin took the steamer for Cleveland on their way home, having arrived here after a three weeks' trip through the counties of Roscommon and adjoining, the one to look after pine land interest, the other to endeavor to secure an interest in the cranberry marshes in that section. These gentlemen left the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad at St. John's, and from thence walked most of the way to Isabella City. At that place they borrowed a tent-cloth and a couple of rifles, and tramped over the woods, shooting their food and sleeping under their tent. They tell of a horrible discovery which they made near the edge of a large marsh in the southwest part of Roscommon. They had encamped for the night near the edge of the marsh, and directly on the old trail which they had been following for several hours. During the evening the wind bore to them such a sickening smell that they were obliged to strike their tent and remove to a greater distance. All night long they heard growls and snarls on the trail ahead, generally at one particular point, and a cracking, grating sound, something like the lonesome moaning of a sign-board swinging on its rusty hinges. In the morning, while one of the gentlemen was preparing breakfast, the other sallied out to investigate the disturbances of the previous evening. As he advanced along the trail beyond where they had at first encamped, the smell grew more sickening, until at last it seemed to fill the woods. Coming out into a spot on the trail about twenty feet square, where there were no trees nor brush, the hunter almost ran over a large wolf-looking animal, which bounded off into the thicket with a savage snarl. An object dangling from a hickory sapling, partially bent down, next caught the eye, and it needed but a second glance to send back a scream of horror to the hunter at the camp. With the right ankle firmly clenched in the cruel teeth of a bear trap, from which depended a chain about three feet long, was the putrid, rotting skeleton of a man! The body hung down to within about three feet of the ground, and shreds of clothing and bloody locks of hair on the leaves showed that the missing head, neck, shoulders, and arms had been eaten off by wild beasts! Nothing was left of the body but the legs and a portion of the trunk, and from this the flesh had mostly rotted off, leaving exposed to view the bones and joints. A pair of cowhide boots encased the feet, and a few shreds of woollen cloth yet hung to parts of the mass. Portions of the corpse were strewn about the ground; in one place lay the grinning skull, the flesh entirely eaten off and the bone bitten through in several places. It was easy to see that the man, who was undoubtedly a hunter and trapper, had stepped into the trap, which had been set on the trail by some other hunter, or the Indians, to entrap bear or deer, and the hickory sapling springing back had elevated him from the earth, head downward, and in that condition he had met a horrible, lingering death. An attempt was made by the gentlemen to get down and bury the remaining portion of the body, but decomposition had so far advanced that they were deterred from so doing. A few hours later the men met a party of Indians, who, after hearing of the discovery, stated that they had known of the fact for several weeks; that they found the man there when the wild cats had only *eaten half his head off.* They did not care; they didn't know who he was—only that he was hunting and trapping around Houghton Lake and the marshes last winter, and suddenly disappeared. There were some Indians encamped about half a mile from the spot where the corpse was hanging, at the time the man was missed, and they had told these Indians that they had heard a great deal of screaming and shouting for a whole night, but supposed it to be some drunken white men. Messrs. Eldridge and Martin stated that the Indians acted very coolly about the matter, so much so that circumstances would go to point them out as preparing the trap and the horrible death which befel the unknown man. They offered the Indians five dollars to go back and bury the skeleton, but they declined, saying that it had hung there so long that there wasn't enough left worth burying.—*Detroit Free Press, July 7.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

James Bell pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Philip Kiker, a German butcher, was tried upon a charge of cruelty to animals. The complaint against him was that he had been known to cut the arteries of calves and cause them to bleed almost to exhaustion before he would kill them. The defendant explained to the jury it was the custom among the butchers to bleed their calves before killing, in order to secure good veal for the market, and that the animals were always quite dead before he proceeded to quarter them. Verdict not guilty.

The remainder of the morning was taken up with the trial of William Halfman upon the charge of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons. It was alleged that on the 19th of June, about 8 o'clock, Policeman McDermott arrested the prisoner at Eleventh and Sergeant streets, upon a charge preferred against him, and while on the way to the station house the prisoner struck him several times, and drew a pistol, but was immediately knocked down by his captor. The officer called several others to his assistance, and they were attacked and severely beaten by a gang of the prisoner's friends who had come to his rescue. On trial.

Sea Foam.

—All the watering-place hotels are filling up very rapidly.

—The ladies at Newport are much addicted to croquet-playing.

—A large mineral spa is one of the features at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch.

—Cape May will have a season of unusual brilliancy and success.

—At Newport the young ladies drive about alone in low basket wagons.

—Mrs. George Francis Train's new Newport villa is one of the finest at that fashionable resort.

—General and Mrs. McClellan will visit Long Branch early next week.

—Lester Wallack's Long Branch cottage has been rented to a New York banker for the summer.

—Helmbold drives a four-in-hand at Long Branch. Simon de Visser at Saratoga, and George Gilman at Lake Mahopac.

—President Grant and his family will occupy one of the cottages attached to the Mansion House at Long Branch.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 9, 1869.

The local Money market is rather more easy, with an improved supply of currency. Trade is rather quiet and the demand somewhat limited, which prevents any undue pressure on the market for local wants, but the South and West continue to draw heavily on the seaboard to move crops to market, and this drain keeps the banks poor and the rates steady at former quotations. We quote call loans at 6@8 per cent on Government and other acceptable collaterals, and first-class mercantile paper ranges from 8 to 10 per cent., according to grades.

Gold is not very active, but is higher. The market opened at 136, from which point it advanced to 136⅛ about noon.

There are few transactions in Governments here, but prices are in advance of our closing quotations of yesterday. The cause of the present firmness is doubtless the large purchases on Treasury account.

There was not much activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices generally were unchanged. State loans were dull. City 6s sold at 100@100⅛ for the new, an advance of ⅛, and 94⅛@94¼ for the old issues. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 94.

Reading Railroad was dull but steady, closing at 46·94, ex div.; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅛; 36 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 55⅛ for Minehill Railroad; 55⅝ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 37⅛ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 51¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks were quiet. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29⅞. 36 was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal shares were inactive. 5 was bid for Fulton, 4·81 for New York and Middle, and 46 for Locust Mountain.

Passenger Railway stocks attracted but little attention. 61 was bid for West Philadelphia and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	100	$1000 Sun & Erie 7s	
$1000 do	85.100⅛	Monday	97
$100 do	100	10 sh Cam & Am R.	130⅝
$100 do	Old. 94⅜	15 sh Penna R.	58⅜
$500 do	Old. 94⅜	8 sh Bk N Am	233
$2000 Leh V n bs. rg.		100 sh Reading RR.	46⅞
2 days	94	500 do	46·94
$5000 Leh V R old bs		500 do	46⅜
Cp.	94	100 do	46⅜
$500 Leh gold l	94¾	73 sh Sch N Pf.	20⅜
$1000 Leh Con Ln	80	100 do.	880. 20⅞

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136	11·45 A. M.	136⅛
11·05 "	136⅛	11·55 "	136
11·06 "	136⅛	12·01 P.M.	136⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 121⅛@122; do. 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1865, 119@119⅛; do. 1865, new, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1867, new, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1868, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106@106⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛. Gold, 136@136⅛; Silver, 129@130⅛.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅛@122; do., 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 119@119⅛; do., July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1867, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1868, 117⅛@117⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@108⅜. Pacific, 106@106⅛. Gold, 136⅛.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The speculative movements of to-day were all affected by the intelligence from Washington that Secretary Boutwell intended purchasing an additional three millions of bonds, not for the Sinking Fund, but to be retained by the custodian of that fund, subject to the directions of Congress. The news was confirmed by inquiring at the Sub-Treasury

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

RESULT OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

From the N. Y. World.

In the election on Tuesday, which resulted in the signal overthrow of the radical party in Virginia, the Democrats of that State acted a part which may expose them to the censure of such of their brethren elsewhere as think it an abandonment, or, at least, a compromise, of principle to forego a vigorous opposition to negro voting. The Virginia Democrats formed an alliance, for this election, with a bolting section of the Republicans. For the sake of accomplishing other objects, deemed of more importance, they acquiesced in the bestowal of suffrage upon the negroes at a time when that very question was to be decided by the adoption or rejection of a State constitution proposing to confer the privilege. The Democrats of Virginia might, had they so chosen, have acted by themselves, and have recorded their indignant protest against the participation of the negroes in the politics of the State. Instead of this, they judged it wiser to withdraw all further opposition to negro suffrage while the question was yet undecided, and co-operate with the conservative Republicans in rescuing the State from the control of the radicals. Whether this action was wise and sagacious is a question which challenges the consideration of Democrats in all parts of the country.

We do not understand that the Democrats of Virginia intended to abandon any principle or renounce any opinion which they have heretofore held. They think of negro suffrage as they have always thought: deeming it unwise, inexpedient, and fraught with danger to the State. But, on the other hand, they knew that, do what they would, they could not prevent it; and they asked themselves what they would gain by a futile and impotent protest of which the only effect would be to surrender the State to the control of the radicals and negroes. Without professing any change of opinion, they consented to waive the question of negro suffrage, to accept a State Constitution which made the negroes all voters, and to form a coalition which, if successful, would nullify, at least for the present, the calamitous consequences of negro voting. The coalition *has* been successful, and the government of the State is rescued from the radicals and negroes and placed in conservative hands. Negro suffrage can work no great evil so long as the negroes and their radical confederates are outvoted. The important question is not, Who vote? but, Who are a majority? If the negroes and their allies were a majority they would control the government of the State; but the Democrats and *their* allies being a majority, *they* control the State, and the negroes have no more effective power than if they did not vote at all. The practical question for the Virginia Democrats was not whether the negroes should vote—for they had no power to prevent *that;* but whether the negroes or the Democrats should be on the side of the majority. By standing out against negro suffrage, the Democrats would have made a futile show of consistency, and have lost all real power; by forbearing further resistance to negro suffrage and making an alliance against the radicals they have gained a practical control and ascendancy in the government of the State. Governor Walker and his Republican supporters have severed themselves as effectually from the radicals as if they had joined the Democratic party. If Walker ever expects to be re-elected, if he and his Republican friends have any future political aspirations, they know that it is only by the aid of the Democrats who have been their allies now that they can expect to succeed. Being thus dependent on Democratic support, they will be amenable to Democratic advice. It is evident enough, therefore, that, by practically accepting negro suffrage, the Virginia Democrats have nullified and destroyed negro influence. They have lifted themselves from the position of an isolated and impotent minority to one of commanding power. They are a majority of the party that controls the politics of the State; whereas by pursuing a different course they would have surrendered this advantage to the negroes. They have a governor who cannot disregard their wishes; a legislature that will elect two United States Senators not unacceptable to them; and Virginia will be represented in the lower branch of Congress by conservative members. To gain these great advantages the Virginia Democrats have made no real sacrifice, for negro suffrage could not have been prevented if they had opposed it ever so stoutly.

The overwhelming rejection of the disfranchising clauses of the Virginia constitution is a more prostrating defeat of radicalism than even the triumphant election of the Walker ticket. The Wells party itself was compelled to make a virtue of necessity and vote against the very disfranchisement which they had themselves made a prominent feature of the new constitution. The moral effect of this ignominious retreat will be felt everywhere. It is such a signal confession of the unpopularity and injustice of disfranchising citizens for their participation in the late civil troubles, as foreshadows the speedy end of that intolerant policy. It converts the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution into a monument of Republican folly. When the public sentiment of the country so soon repudiates a principle that was so recently the corner-stone of the Republican policy, the disfranchising part of that amendment cannot be longer regarded as anything but a dead letter, which reproaches the party with a fatal want of foresight. Why did they begin what they are so soon compelled to abandon? They have exasperated the South and shocked the sentiments of all liberal men for an object in which they themselves dare not persevere. Had it not been for the disfranchising clauses of the fourteenth amendment, the South would have accepted it as a basis of reconstruction, and the Union would have been restored three years ago. This long period of turmoil and exasperation is the fruit of a policy which its very authors confess to have been a blunder. What confidence can the country have in the sagacity or wisdom of such a party.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On Tuesday evening, in the House of Lords, the Irish Church bill having been in a few particulars slightly altered, passed the committee. In its amended form the bill will, without delay, be read a third time in the Lords, and sent down to the Commons for approval. It is not our opinion that the Commons will accept all the amendments, for the alterations made by the Lords are not numerous, some of them seriously affect the principles on which the measure as a whole is based. It will not be difficult, however, for the Commons so to modify the bill as to put an end to further opposition. In a few weeks at most the bill will be back again in the Lords, and the presumption now is that it will be passed in time enough to allow Lords and honorable gentlemen to go to their shooting quarters early in August.

This Irish Church bill is one of the great facts of modern times. Nothing in these late years—not the Pacific Railroad, which is finished, nor the Suez Canal, which is not finished—reveals in so remarkable a manner the progressive character of this age. It is a sight sufficient to give fame to a century, to see the descendants of the proud old Norman barons deliberately striking at the foundations on which for so many ages they have so securely rested. This is what we now see; for the pillars of a privileged Church and the pillars of a privileged aristocracy are one and the same. The Protestant Ecclesiastical Establishment of Ireland, which has lasted for more than three hundred years, may now be considered at an end. The axe has been laid to the root of the tree somewhat unsparingly; but, away from those more or less directly interested, no one regrets its fall. Throughout its entire history it has been a barren tree, offensively cumbering the ground, and Ireland and the world are well rid of it. But the fate of the Irish Church establishes a dangerous precedent. It proves that disestablishment and disendowment are possible. We may take it for granted that the Liberation Society, which has for its object the "liberation of the Church from State patronage and control," and which for so many years has seemed to labor in vain, now feels that toil and expense have been amply rewarded. We may also take it for granted that they will not slacken their endeavors. The fight which has been fought in Ireland has to be fought over again in Scotland and in England. The fight, in truth, is already beginning in Scotland. The two largest dissenting bodies, the United Presbyterian Church and Free Church, like our Old and New School Churches, are making arrangements for union. The United Church will represent very nearly two-thirds of the population of the country. Such a Church flourishing on the voluntary support of the people will be a dangerous rival to the Scottish establishment. The leaders of the establishment have already taken fright, and the intelligence has just reached us that a deputation has waited upon the Prime Minister asking him to lend his powerful help in abolishing lay patronage and otherwise bringing the Church into harmony with the times—their object being to prevent this threatened union by thus opening the door of the establishment to the Free Church brethren. We have no idea that this artifice can succeed. The fact, however, is interesting, as it shows that the combatants are already preparing for battle. Ten years hence, and it will not be wonderful if the Scottish establishment shall have gone the way of its sister of Ireland. It is at least certain that the forces which have worked so well in Ireland will forthwith be applied in Scotland, and with even greater prospects of success. The English establishment is stronger, richer, more effectually interwoven with the constitution. It will, in consequence, be more difficult to overturn. But it, too, must perish.

The sentence has gone forth against ecclesiastical establishments, and sooner or later the Church of England must fall. The contagion will spread the world over, and religion, if it is to live and thrive, must live and thrive in the hearts of men, and by means of their voluntary givings. Patronage, State support, and forced contributions have had their day.

We cannot look at this Church question, which must more and more disturb the nations, without paying a compliment to the wisdom and foresight of the founders of this republic. Our history will reveal no such ecclesiastical warfare. Under the broad banner of the republic all religions are tolerated and all religious property is protected. The churches fear no frown; they look for no favor. It is not unnatural for us to feel proud when we see our example coming into universal favor.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

Virginia has vindicated the wisdom of the policy proposed by General Grant and sanctioned by Congress for perfecting reconstruction. The ordeal is all but ended, and the title of Virginia to take its place among the reconstructed States as a member of the Union is practically established. The details of Tuesday's election which remain to be furnished will not affect the general result. By faithful compliance with the law the State has emancipated itself from military rule. It has established its right to self-government by fulfilling literally the conditions devised by Congress in a manner prescribed by the President. A Constitution which, with many faults, brings the government of the State into harmony with Federal policy, has been ratified. The provisions by which selfish adventurers sought to control local affairs by imposing disabilities upon the worthiest citizens have been voted down. Negro enfranchisement is complete, and the only disability borne by white men is that which operates under the fourteenth amendment. A State ticket has been elected which represents the character, the intelligence, the wealth, and enterprise of the people, as distinguished from organized ignorance and viciousness. And a legislature has been chosen, whose members, eligible under the law, are prepared to finish the alloted task by ratifying the pending constitutional amendment. A result in all respects satisfactory is thus assured.

The end has not been attained without much painful and suggestive experience. There has been delay, which the Virginians were not able to correct, but for the consequences of which they have been held responsible. They made earnest and honest efforts in 1865 to bring back the State to the Union on what were then considered the required terms. In October of that year men were elected to Congress who had been known throughout the contest as *quasi* Unionists; but Congress denied their admission and demanded fresh guarantees. The reaction throughout the South was instant and not unnatural; and Virginia shared it fully. A policy of masterly inactivity was adopted, and native Virginians of character and influence, retiring from all participation in public affairs, took the body of the people with them, leaving the State in the hands of adventurers, whose sole idea of the use of government was to retain the power anarchy had given them, by wholesale confiscation and proscription. Ignoring the general welfare and considering only themselves, they sought to enfranchise all who were sure to vote against them, and were thus guilty of the criminal folly of attempting to found a free government in which only a fraction of the governed had a voice.

The Underwood constitution of 1867 rested upon these sinister and intolerant ideas. It aimed at the incorporation of proscription as an element of the organic law, and the transfer of all State authority to the ignorant and worthless portion of the population. It was a contrivance for securing State authority in hands least fitted to use it honestly or wisely, by disfranchising and excluding from public life thousands in whom the whites reposed confidence. Indignation against such an instrument was not unnatural or unreasonable; but to be politic or just it should have been discriminating. The Virginians for a time allowed passion and prejudice the mastery over judgment. Not content with resisting proscription, they also resisted negro suffrage, and denounced the policy of which it is an essential part. They were confirmed in this course by the Seymour and Blair canvass, and a belief that the national verdict would decree a reversal of the Congressional rule. The election of Grant dissipated the delusion, and brought the Virginians to their senses. They discerned the blunder of resistance to the Constitution as a whole, and the expediency of concentrating effort upon an attempt to purge it of its most obnoxious features. The ranks of the anti-reconstructionists were broken, and the more moderate and practical of the leaders addressed themselves to General Grant and the Congressional Committee in behalf of a separate submission of the disability and disfranchising clauses. The President aided the movement, and Congress promptly responded by enabling him to ascertain the will of the people on the points involved in reconstruction.

The action both of the President and of Congress has been amply justified by events. The party represented by Walker accepted the great facts of the reconstruction policy, negro suffrage included, as cordially as the party led by Wells. They not only accepted negro suffrage, but bid for the support of the colored voters. They not only allowed the dead past to bury its dead, but pledged themselves to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment as a means of preventing the revival of old issues. They placed at the head of their ticket a respectable and consistent Republican, and restricted their choice of candidates to men available under Federal and local law. Never were old party affiliations so utterly destroyed as in this canvass. Men long famous in the history of the State as Whigs and Democrats, as Unionists and Rebels, as reconstructionists and malcontents, were arrayed side by side in support of Wells or Walker. For the first time since the war, service to the Rebellion was not pressed as a claim for office, and the rivalry of party was confined to devotion to the Union and the administration of President Grant. So emphatic were the declarations of the public men of Virginia during the canvass, and so distinct were the utterances of the press, that the whole State is now irrevocably committed to the support of the new order of things.

The triumph of one set of men or the defeat of another set is important chiefly in relation to the affairs of the State. To the country the result has a broader and deeper significance. It is marked by the ascendancy of liberal and conciliatory views, and by the defeat, with the help of colored votes, of those who counselled proscription and hate. And it is a promise that in due time Mississippi and Texas will tread the path marked out by the President and join Virginia in finishing the work laid down by Congress.

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The approach of the ninth national census may well excite solicitude concerning the extent to which its results will be affected by the extraordinary causes that have distracted the country during one-half of the current decade. The effects of such a war as we have encountered, including the premature loss of nearly a million of men, may well be expected to affect the ratio of comparison with the enumerations of other decades, past and prospective. Yet such is the steady effect of emigration and other recuperating causes, that the drawbacks, however mighty they seem in comparison with any former difficulties, will probably leave much fainter effects on the census than many of us have at times anticipated.

It is not very wonderful that Americans should become believers in "manifest destiny," when thinking of the progress of their country during the brief period of our national existence. How can it be otherwise, when recollecting that the four-score years since the original rickety Confederacy of illjointed States was merged in a national Government under the present Constitution, have been signalized by increase of States from thirteen to thirty-seven, with territory enough to make out fifty noble commonwealths ere this century ends; with a population, forty millions now, that will probably be expanded to a round hundred millions before the year 1900; with possessions expanded from the original narrow strip along the Atlantic coast into a mighty empire, stretching three thousand miles across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and upward from the Mexican Gulf to the Northern lakes and the arctic regions of Alaska?

Nearly fifty thousand miles of railroad have brought all sections of the Union into quicker communion than existed between Boston and Washington when the present National Constitution was established, while more than a hundred and fifty thousand miles of telegraph enable widely separated States and people to interchange intelligence more rapidly than could have been done thirty years ago between the towns of a single county, the news from all parts of the nation now appearing as promptly in our daily papers as the "local items" from the different wards of the city.

The means thus effective in satisfying the wants and promoting the comforts of social and civil life are equally efficacious for national defense—the movement of armies across our vast regions being regulated and facilitated by the locomotive and the lightning—and all danger of invasion being averted by the fact that the telegraphs and the railroads enable us promptly to concentrate volunteers enough to overwhelm all the armies which the world could send against our national Union. What vistas of national greatness burst upon the mind when contemplating the future! By the usual rate of increase, the population of our country, estimated at forty-two millions in 1870, fifty-six millions in 1880, seventy-seven millions in 1890, and a hundred millions in 1900, will probably exceed three hundred millions in 1940—seventy years from the present time—a period that will be reached by many of the children now in our schools. And yet the National Union would not then contain, proportionately, more than half as much population as Massachusetts now possesses; since the whole Union, if peopled like that State in the ratio of acres, would contain over six hundred millions. With the consciousness that we possess more than three and a half millions of square miles of land, or about twenty-two hundred millions of acres, or nearly an acre for every dollar of national debt; and with the probability that the lapse of twenty-five years will nearly treble the number of our present population, who can despair of the Republic, or of its means to repay, in reasonable time, every dollar of the debt incurred for preserving our National Union?

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THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & HILT having been dissolved, the undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he will still continue the business of an Insurance Agent at the old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
All kinds of Insurance placed in reliable Companies, and all losses promptly adjusted and settled, as heretofore.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
JOSEPH TILLINGHAST.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE FIRM of Tillinghast & Hilt, hereby announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 117 South FOURTH Street, Basement, where he will still continue the General Insurance Business.
With thanks for their patronage in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.
DAVID B. HILT.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
8m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

CLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 23

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 26 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 1 PHILADELPHIA.
SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD S., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 3

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 25

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship EROMETHEUS will sail THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. GHL,
2 25§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route to Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown;
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, July 17, at 12 noon.
City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....
To London.....105 To London.....
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F.....45 St. John's, N. F.....
by Branch Steamer..... by Branch Steamer.....
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULS, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

The New Firms and the Dissolutions of Partnership.

The following partnership changes have been recently announced:—

C. A. Meurer's interest in the firm of Vetterlein & Co. has ceased.

James T. Wolf has been admitted to an interest in the firm of Tyndale & Mitchell.

T. C. Stokes and Max Helmold have formed a partnership to carry on the hardware business, under the title of Stokes & Helmold.

The partnership of Gottwalls & McDonough has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by Samuel Gottwalls.

The firm of Bachmann, Schneider & Pachtmann has been dissolved, and the business will be carried on under the name of Schneider & Pachtmann. Henry Bachmann will continue business.

The copartnership between M. Raleigh and B. Loebenthal has been dissolved, and a copartnership has been formed by M. Raleigh, B. Loebenthal, and T. A. McCreery, under the firm of M. Raleigh & Co., who will continue the importing and manufacturing business.

The firm of Willing, Felters & Co. has been dissolved, and the brokerage business will be continued by J. Sperry Willing and Ernest Zantzinger, who have associated together.

The copartnership between J. Tillinghast and D. B. Hilt has been dissolved, and the business (Insurance Agent) will be continued by Joseph Tillinghast; D. B. Hilt will also continue the general insurance business.

The partnership between Denison, Kelly & Hulsemann has been dissolved, and a partnership formed between H. Denison, F. X. Kelly & I. E. Hoopes. H. Denison will attend to the settlement of the business of the old firm.

The firm of Wilson, Anderson & Cernea has been dissolved, and a copartnership formed between Anron T. Lovett, S. M. Anderson and James Todd, under the name of S. M. Anderson & Co.

A limited partnership has been formed between Alfred L. Reber, as general partner, and Daniel Underkofler, special partner, to carry on the grain and flour business.

The partnership heretofore existing between William A. Wernle, Jacob C. Yost and James M. Snyder has been dissolved, and a partnership formed between William A. Wernle and Jacob C. Yost.

The firm of Rowe, Euston & Co. has been dissolved, and a copartnership formed between James Euston, John G. Kelley and Edward R. Euston.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Wallace and William Anderson has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by Henry Wallace.

A partnership has been formed between Chas. A. Wells and Byron H. Buck, to transact the dry goods commission business.

The firms of J. C. Steiner & Co., dealers in tobacco, and Smith Brothers, have formed a copartnership, and associated with them John L. Steiner, under the firm name of Steiner, Smith Brothers & Knecht.

The partnership between Charles W. Nolen and R. E. Sweeny has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by Charles W. Nolen.

The firm of Shaw, Brooks & Leidy has been dissolved, and the business will be conducted by Charles Shaw and William Brooks.

Captain George W. Smith has been associated with David Cooper in the general commission business.

Addison Hines and John B. Pennypacker cease to have an interest in the firm of H. Geiger & Co.

Mr. J. C. Peabody has become a partner in the firm of E. H. Godshalk & Co.

Paul Advena and J. W. Heald have entered into partnership, and will continue the business of the manufacture of carriages.

The firm of Knight & Graff has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by Thomas C. Knight.

Winthrop R. Cunningham has been admitted to an interest in the house of Winthrop Cunningham & Son.

A limited partnership has been formed between Jacob Fries, James P. Malseed, and Edwin R. Hawkins, as general partners, and Aaron Fries, as special partner, to transact the cloth business.

A limited partnership has been formed between Alexander T. Lane and George W. Townsend, as general partners, and Solomon Townsend, special, to carry on the wholesale clothing business.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bellerjean, Gabel & Koller has been dissolved by the withdrawal of John Bellerjean, and a copartnership formed by D. L. Gabel, John S. Koller and Frederick Foelker.

The firm of Savery & Co. is dissolved by the death of Peleg B. Savery, and a copartnership has been formed between Arad Barrows, C. C. Savery, Julia E. Savery, William N. Barrows, and William H. Savery, under the name of Barrows, Savery & Co.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Theodore Megargee & Co. has been dissolved, and a partnership formed between Theodore Megargee, S. J. Megargee, and P. Doyle, under the firm name of Megargee Brothers.

The firm of Hurlbut, Shantz & Co., manufacturers of neck ties, has been dissolved, and a copartnership formed between William M. Hurlbut and C. R. Shantz.

The limited partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Fries, Malseed & Hawkins has been dissolved.

The firm of Webb & Garrett has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by Joshua Webb.

The firm of F. M. Murphy & Son, curriers and leather dealers, has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by Francis M. Murphy.

J. B. Hodgson has admitted into business with him his nephew, Robert H. Vaughan.

Frederick Foelker has withdrawn from the firm of George Foelker & Co.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. Lemmon & T. Voigt has been dissolved, and the business of making brushes will be continued by A. Lemmon.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Martin, Jacob Beesley & John Currie, has been dissolved, and all claims will be settled by the remaining partners, John Martin and Jacob Currie.

The partnership between Edward L. Freeland and Thomas R. Glenn has been dissolved, and Edward L. Freeland will continue the hat business.

The firm of Campbell & Avery has been dissolved by the death of George W. Avery. The selling of stocks will be continued by Malcolm Campbell.

James English has been admitted as a partner in the business of T. C. Hollingsworth & Co.

A partnership has been formed between George W. Kelley and Henry R. Moore, for the manufacture of ladies' and misses' shoes.

The partnership under the firm of Davis, Fiss & Banes has been dissolved, and a partnership formed by Henry C. Davis and Charles M. Foulke, who will continue the wool commission business.

The firm of Evans, Sharp & Westcott is dissolved by the death of Aaron S. Westcott, and the business will be continued by Ferdinand F. Sharp and William Evans, the remaining members of the firm.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Duplaine, Cooper & Stokes has been dissolved. The business of the manufacture of bar iron will be continued by Benoni C. Duplaine, Jr. & Isaac C. Stokes.

James S. Claxton has disposed of his stock of book, stereotype plates, etc., to Alfred Martien, who will resume the book publishing business.

The firm of Bush, Bunn & Co. has been dissolved, and have joined in the new firm of Morgan, Bush & Co.

The firm of Chambers & Crowson has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The firm of Richards & Warren has admitted Messrs. Ambrose C. and John C. Flint as partners.

The partnership between Levy & Douglass has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by H. H. Douglass and S. L. Levy.

A. C. Casey and A. Mason have formed a partnership to carry on the wholesale hosiery business.

The partnership between Louis Haus & Brother has been dissolved.

The copartnership heretofore existing between George A. Nolen and Richard Norris, under the name of Nolen, Norris & Co., has been dissolved, and Richard Norris will settle up the business.

Isaac B. Brown has withdrawn from the firm of Brown & Johnson.

The firm of Brennan & Small has been dissolved, H. A. Small retiring. The business will be carried on by the remaining partner.

The partnership between W. T. Snell and Joseph Danby, tin and sheet-iron, has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by W. T. Snell & Bro.

The firm of Baltz & Bold, importers, has been dissolved, and each will carry on business on his own account.

The firm of Johnson & Goorley has been dissolved, and the business will be conducted by Joseph H. Johnson.

The partnership of Mack & Runtnagel has been dissolved, and a new firm formed by George Mack.

The firm of Ubee & Blackstock, carpenters, has been dissolved.

The firm of Henry Kelly & Co. has been dissolved, and the business will be carried on by Kelly & Norman.

The partnership between A. and H. Heller has been dissolved, and the business will be continued by Adolph Heller.

The partnership existing between James S. Peters and T. B. Stiles has been dissolved.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—The following have been admitted to the Episcopal Hospital:—Joseph Blackstone, cut his leg with an axe; John Hickey, injuries to his chest, was run over by a carriage; Charles Cowen was beaten severely, and suffering with contusions; James McManus, contusions of chest; George Anderson, lacerated wounds of scalp; George Caleb, injuries of elbow, caused by a kicking horse; Thomas Carty was run over and had his ribs fractured; Joseph Langdon, incised wounds of the hand; John Luden, a baby, badly scalded on the arm and body.

—A meeting of master bricklayers was held last evening at the Wetherill House. The attendance was quite large, and a full expression was had upon the subject of eight hours for a day's labor upon the part of the journeymen. Only one master bricklayer in the meeting had acceded to the demand, and he protested against complying in the future, and said he was glad that so many had taken a stand against the measure. After the adoption of a series of resolutions expressing a determination not to pay a full price for part of a day's work, the meeting adjourned.

—The following persons were elected directors of the German Theatre last evening:—Charles Born, Dr. Demme, M. Trautman, Samuel Hecht, Jacob Muench, Jacob Weber, L. A. Wollenweber, H. Camp, Dr. Morwitz, Andrew Hoffman. The reports of the committees showed that the property purchased at the corner of Seventh and Vine streets cost $65,500, upon which the first instalment of $8500 has been paid. The managers have since been offered $75,000 for their property, but refused to sell.

—A number of the insurance companies in the city have agreed to organize a patrol, whose object shall be to visit all fires within a prescribed limit, and protect and save property. The patrol will be furnished with horses and wagons, with canvas covers, buckets, etc., in order to facilitate the saving of property adjoining that which may be in flames. Mr. T. McCusker, late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is to have charge of the force.

—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, James Gibson and Matthew Moore got into an altercation at Twenty-third and Race streets, in the course of which Gibson was shot in the thigh. Moore was arrested as the party guilty of the offense and taken to the station-house. Gibson's wound, although painful, is not considered dangerous.

—The Republican members of Common Council, in caucus yesterday, unanimously nominated General Louis Wagner for the position of President of the Chamber, which will be left vacant on the 4th of October, the date on which the resignation of Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., who now holds the position, will take effect.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—The majority for Walker, in the recent Virginia election will foot up 50,000.

—Ex-Secretary Seward and party leave San Francisco for Sitka on Monday next.

—A son of the President yesterday saved another lad from drowning at great personal risk.

—The people of Chicago are not yet satisfied of the safety of the Powell exploring expedition.

—The Charlotte and South Carolina and Columbia and Augusta Railroads have been consolidated.

—A monument to the memory of Fitz Greene Halleck was dedicated at Guilford, Conn., yesterday.

—The President thinks that the Mississippi and Texas elections will result in a conservative success.

—William H. Sanford, Cashier of the Central National Bank of New York, has absconded with $100,000.

—The contemplated improvements of the Boston and Albany Railroad will involve an outlay of $20,000,000.

—The Grand Jury of New York city have summoned several brokers before them, in reference to the Usury laws.

—The Wall street brokers of New York are fierce against Secretary Boutwell for carrying out his bond-buying policy.

—A large number of lady copyists were sworn in yesterday at the Patent Office, and a number of gentlemen discharged.

—A Government train has been attacked by Indians in Arizona. Three Indians were killed and several whites wounded.

—One ship loaded with arms and ammunition has already sailed from Baltimore for Cuba, and another is being made ready.

—The Harvard crew are in New York getting ready to sail for England, to row the International race with the Cambridge crew.

—The Patent Office competitive examinations have elicited the fact that clerks employed there for thirty years were disqualified.

—The Republicans of Baltimore are about to form a new party, and even the Democracy are striving to throw off "ring" rule.

—The Fenian representatives have solicited President Grant to ask the English Government to release the gallant Colonel Halpine.

—John Howard, a confederate of "Reddy the Blacksmith," a New York desperado, has been sentenced to five years in Sing Sing.

—Governor Musgrave, of Newfoundland, is appointed to the Governorship of British Columbia, made vacant by the death of Governor Seymour.

—Owners of property in Albany injured by the overflow of the river are suing the city for damages. The aggregate amount of claims is over $200,000.

—Judge Dent, President Grant's brother-in-law, denies expecting any Government aid in the election in Mississippi, for the Governorship of which State he is a candidate.

—Wells, Fargo & Company have withdrawn their line of coaches between Sheridan and Denver, on account of the determination of the Government not to renew the mail contract.

—The United States Supreme Court has granted a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary Cox to issue a patent for the "Panoche Grande" tract of land in California to William McGarrahan.

—The iron-clad Centaur has been despatched to Santiago de Cuba, to demand reparation for the shooting of the American, Speckman, by the Spanish authorities, in case the execution is proven to have been illegal.

—The weighers and gaugers at this port will no longer be permitted to furnish our merchants and importers with a statement of their work, for a consideration. A clerk has been appointed to attend to the matter, at the expense of the importers.

—At a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League, in New York, yesterday, measures were taken to aid the Union cause in Texas and Mississippi at the coming elections. The next meeting of the committee will be held in this city, during the first week of August.

—The French corvette Curieux is still at Fortress Monroe, in quarantine. Her captain is ill with vomito, and both surgeons have already died of yellow fever. Dr. Galt, formerly of the Alabama, and an assistant surgeon from the French flagship Semiramis, have volunteered to attend her crew.

Foreign Affairs.

—More fighting has taken place near Santiago de Cuba.

—One hundred in all of the Grapeshot's crew have been captured and shot.

—Valmaseda's troops have captured a rebel camp and all its *materiel* of war.

—De Rodas has issued another proclamation closing certain ports of the island.

—All vessels engaged in transporting filibusters and their crews, are declared pirates.

—A despatch from Santiago reports much rejoicing there over the arrest of the Cuban Junta in New York.

—The Life Peerage bill has been rejected by the House of Lords by a vote of 77 to 106.

—The whole Spanish Cabinet, it is expected, will resign, in view of recent complications.

—A vote of censure against Senor Herrera, in the Spanish Cortes, was rejected by a vote of 142 to 94.

—The Bermuda floating dock expedition on July 4 touched at the Madeira Islands. The fleet was in good condition.

—The Paris *Pays* says that, in a letter recently written, Napoleon repents his late assumption of authority in acting on January 19 without first consulting the Corps Legislatif.

A Temperance Movement.

A preliminary meeting of the friends of temperance favorable to political action was held yesterday evening, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. R. M. Foust was called to the chair, and I. Newton Pierce elected secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. Pierce, who stated that the late action of both the popular political parties in nominating for prominent official positions men who were actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors was repugnant to the moral sense of the community, and the true and consistent temperance men could not vote for such. Hence it seemed imperative upon us to select other candidates. Further, as the temperance people throughout the country appear to be moving towards the formation of an independent prohibitory party, we should be prepared to meet this movement, and give it proper encouragement.

Mr. Pierce, on behalf of the committee, then offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The citizens of a republican government have a just right to claim protection from social evils and vices as well as individual crimes; and at least three-fourths of all the crime, misery, and suffering now debasing, degrading, and destroying our race are caused by the sale and use of intoxicating drinks; and whereas, the present political parties not only ignore these facts, but, in the face of them, pander to the wishes of the rumsellers and yield to the dictates of the rum power, and heed not the untold sufferings of thousands of innocent wives, mothers, and helpless children who call loudly for help, for relief, for protection, as well as the enormous expense and taxation arising directly from the enormous evil of intemperance so rapidly increasing; and whereas, all other great political issues heretofore before the American people are now settled, and there never was a more auspicious moment, and may never again occur in our nation's history so propitious a time for the gathering of the temperance hosts to unite and exercise all the rights a just God has given them for the overthrow of this giant evil; therefore,

Resolved, That we will unite all our power and influence in the establishment of an independent temperance political party, whose object shall be the enactment and rigid enforcement of stringent prohibitory laws against the manufacture and sale, or giving to others as a beverage, any liquors that can intoxicate.

Resolved, That the present political parties by a portion of their late nominations have forfeited all the respect and confidence of moral and intelligent citizens, and have clearly shown that they consider rumsellers and distillers to be among the most worthy of our suffrage, which we most emphatically repudiate and deny, believing that no man should be nominated for any office in the gift of the people—much less receive our votes—who is not a teetotaler and who is not only opposed to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, but is in favor of stringent prohibition.

Resolved, That we will wait no longer on the present political parties to recognize prohibition, but will at once take measures to form a distinct temperance party, believing, as there is a just God in Heaven, we must and will ultimately triumph, and in Him we put our trust.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by this meeting as a Committee of Arrangements for the calling a city convention, for the purpose of perfecting the organization in this city of a temperance party, said committee to issue a call and fix the time and place for holding said convention, and make all other necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That we elect ten delegates to represent us in the great National Temperance Political Convention, to be held at Chicago, September 1, 1869, and that these delegates be furnished with credentials properly signed by the officers of this meeting.

The following were chosen delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, September 1, 1869:—R. M. Foust, I. Newton Pierce, Edwin H. Coates, Edwin Booth, George Gable, Samuel D. Mansfield, John Shedden, N. M. Pratt, George H. Hick, and John Shallcross.

The meeting adjourned to meet again in Effective Lodge Hall, on July 22, 1869.

CITY COUNCILS.

These bodies held special meetings yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch—President Stokley occupied the chair.

A deferred batch of communications was presented. It included one from the Board of School Control, asking an additional appropriation of $15,000 for fuel, rendered necessary in consequence of the miners' "strike."

Another asking the city to buy two lots of ground in Thirty-eighth street for school purposes.

Another from the laborers recently employed by Charles H. Crawford, street contractor. From the inadequate manner in which the work was done payment was withheld. The laborers ask that the claim be allowed and satisfied, in order that he may be put in funds to pay them.

This was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

A complaint was received from the directors of Reynolds school, at Twentieth and Jefferson street, that the heaters in that structure were humbugs, and that provision for something available was imperatively necessary.

From C. S. Smith was received a note, submitting, as the receipts and expenditures of the Girard estate, for the quarter ending June 30, 1869: receipts $93,466; expenditures, $13,619.

Mr. Duffy offered a resolution, instructing the chief commissioner of highways to withhold his signature from all warrants in payment for paving of Lancaster avenue, until the contractors have completed their work. This was agreed to.

Mr. McIlvain offered a resolution requiring the Junction Railroad Company to place guards on the bridge under which their road passes at Gray's ferry road. This also was agreed to.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Girard Estate, reported a resolution requiring that all parties having under their control or supervision any property devised to the city of Philadelphia, as trustee, for charitable purposes, to not permit any one not duly authorized by these Councils to examine any of the deeds, books, records or securities under their control or in their care; and they are also further instructed not to surrender such deeds, records or securities, and are required to notify all parties to continue the payment of rents, interest or dividends, as heretofore, to the officers and agents acting under the authority of these Councils. This was passed.

The vote had scarcely been recorded when Mr. King moved a reconsideration.

The motion was lost by a vote of 23 to 3.

A bill from Common Council changing the boundary lines of the Ninth, Tenth and Seventeenth divisions of the Twentieth ward, and creating a new election division therein, was concurred in.

A bill from Common Council appropriating $27,815 to carry out the provisions of the registry act.

The Chamber refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 15 to 10.

Common Council bill to buy 446 acres in Delaware county, known as the Alburger farm, as a site for a house of correction, was taken up.

Mr. Plumley protested against paying $78,000 for a property which he personally knew had been offered by Mr. Alburger for $45,000. Much of the ground is marsh. At a low figure it would not be a desirable property; at the present price it is simply an absurdity.

Mr. Smith remarked that the lands of Aubrey Smith, adjoining, cannot be bought for less than $250 an acre, and all the grounds adjacent are of equal value. In the opinion of the speaker, the ground of Mr. Hill, rejected by Councils, was the most available property yet offered; but, having rejected that, the speaker looked upon the Alburger farm as the best that the city could obtain.

Mr. Cattell pronounced the price of the property as too high. There is a great deal of low ground with it, and it really isn't suitable for the purpose. It would be a great expense to keep up the banks along the creek; transportation to the locality is expensive; there is really nothing to recommend it for the purpose proposed. Mr. Cattell vehemently opposed the proposed purchase.

Mr. Kerr, one of the committee, said that he visited the property prejudiced against it. He returned from his visit convinced that of the ten properties offered for the purpose, this property, at the price, was much the best yet offered.

Mr. McIlvain expressed the belief that at $175 per acre this property was very desirable. It was upon Darby creek, a navigable stream, by which stone for building can be brought from adjoining quarries. The ground includes at least 180 acres of upland, and it is a mistake that any considerable quantity of it is liable to overflow, or consists of marsh. The ice-house attached to the mansion is sixteen feet deep, and as dry as any other in the city. The property Mr. McIlvain considered in all respects desirable.

The Chamber refused to suspend the rules, and the matter was laid over for future action.

An ordinance permitting the Fountain Society to have all needed supply of Schuylkill water without charge was agreed to.

An ordinance appropriating $629 to repair the school-house at Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets was recommitted.

The bills from Common Council were now taken up.

For the employment of additional council to represent the city before juries to assess Park damages.

Common Council amendment, requiring the additional expenditure to be taken out of the money appropriated to the improvement of the Park, was agreed to; and the bill as thus amended passed.

The following were concurred in:

Bill appropriating $44,000 to pay arrearages on State tax.

Authorizing the construction of culverts across Lancaster avenue at Forty-eighth and Fiftieth streets.

One appropriating $300 for printing the new City Digest.

One appropriating $1300 to repair the Lincoln grammar school.

Appropriating $700 to pay ground rent on school lot at Seventeenth and Pine streets.

Various odds and ends of unfinished business were rounded off, and the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch—This Chamber met at the usual hour, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance for the placing of a railing around the Washington Monument in front of Independence Hall. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner moved to proceed to the second reading of the bill instructing the city officials to allow no one to examine the records unless properly authorized. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution in reference to the Girard estate. Agreed to.

Mr. W. F. Miller presented a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Highways to pave certain streets. Referred.

Mr. Calhoun presented a resolution directing the removal of telegraph poles from the First ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, presented a report in reference to grading a street in the Twenty-fourth ward, and asking the discharge of the committee. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the grading of America street. Agreed to.

Also, one to tramway Ann street. Agreed to.

Also, one for the grading of Rose street. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of Main and another street. Agreed to.

Mr. Barnsley, of the Committee on Surveys, presented a report, with a resolution annexed, providing for the establishment of lines and grades in the Twenty-first ward. Agreed to.

The same gentleman presented a number of unimportant resolutions.

An ordinance making an appropriation of $27,815 to carry out the provisions of the registry act was agreed to.

A communication from Chief Engineer Downey was read, giving the number of fire companies in the city without horses. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. Ray, chairman of the special joint committee on highways, presented a report in reference to the paving of Broad street, from Coates to Wharton street, with the Nicolson pavement. Referred to joint Committees of Highways and Finance.

Mr. Willits reported that the portrait of Abraham Lincoln was finished, and placed in Independence Hall, and moved that the committee be discharged. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution of thanks to the Washington Monument Association of the First school district. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna called up an ordinance from Select Council, on third reading, relative to abating nuisances.

Mr. Evans moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, and insert in the article relative to running velocipedes on Broad street the word sidewalks, in place of the word pavement.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wagner presented an ordinance to prevent the watering of horses having glanders or other infectious disease at the public fountains. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall moved the second reading and consideration of the ordinance to pay for printing, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley moved to consider the ordinance appointing an assistant engineer to the Survey Department. Postponed.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Committee on Finance, presented a report, with an ordinance making an appropriation for books and stationery. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to approve of the sureties of the contractor of Mill Creek sewer. Agreed to.

A number of bills from Select Council were read.

Order to discharge Committee on Water-works from the consideration of the location of Congress Fire Company. Referred to Committee on Fire and Trusts.

One to build boat houses on the river Delaware. Agreed to.

Also, one to notify the railroad company of Darby and Philadelphia to make the road as wide as West Chester road where it passes the same.

Also, one instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to withhold his signature from any warrants for work done on Lancaster avenue till the work is completed. Agreed to.

Also, one to make certain transfers to the Department of Water. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance relative to drinking fountains, directing the Chief Engineer to issue permits without charge to those wishing to erect fountains. Agreed to. Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 27	MOON SETS	....
SUN SETS	7 31	HIGH WATER	2 35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBORROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	June 23
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 26
Rhein	Southampton	New York	June 29
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 29
Weser	Southampton	New York	June 29
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	June 30
France	Liverpool	New York	June 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 1
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 2
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	July 3

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 10
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	July 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	July 12
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	July 10
Cella	New York	London	July 10
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	July 13
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	July 10
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 17
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	July 23
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines.

The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Providence, Cosliffect, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co.

Barque M. H. Culbert, Hatfield, Marseilles, Workman & Co.

Brig Annandale, Warren, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.

Schr Jas. Veldren, Cavalier, Tuckerton, N. J., Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Lady Hilda, Miller, 66 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten—vessel to Workman & Co.

Br. brig Alta Vela, Thomson, 15 days from Maraguez, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Romp, Miller, 17 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

AT CHESTER.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Shaw, from Boston, in ballast.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 8.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—

Quaker City, with anthracite coal to captain.

J. H. Hetzell, with lumber and laths, for Camden.

Gen. Phil Sheridan, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington.

Albert List, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Tuscarora, Rowland; C. H. Southard, Rose; Tiscoe, Hellmers; and John Bright, McMullen, for Philadelphia, were loading at Liverpool 26th ult.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.

Steamships Hunter, Harding, and Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

Steamship Juniata, Catharine, cleared at New Orleans 3d inst. for Philadelphia via Havana. Passengers for Philadelphia—Mrs. McGuire and daughter; Esther Manger; Mrs. Clark; Henry Wright; Miss Laura Ashton. Cargo for do.—256 bales cotton, 144 do. wool, 300 empty barrels, 800 bbls. bone dust and sundries.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, at Wilmington, N. C., 7th inst., from New York.

Barque Linda, Fleming, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 23d ult.

Barque Ada Carter, Kenney, hence, at Matanzas 27th ultimo.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, hence, remained at Trinidad, 30th ult., loading.

Brig Alice M. Putnam, Atwood, hence, at Boston 7th instant.

Brig Cascatelle, Carlisle, hence, at Matanzas 1st inst.

Brig Isola, Cobb, hence, at Cardenas 1st inst.

Brig R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 1st inst.

Brig Elizabeth, Ames, hence, at Cardenas 1st inst.

Brig George Harris, Corson, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Brig C. E. Kelly, Robinson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 25th ult.

Schr H. T. Rowland, Rowland, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schr Florence, Hudson, hence, at Richmond 4th inst.

Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, hence, at Providence 4th inst.

Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.

Schrs Success, Richards, for Hartford; Transit, Rackett, for Boston; and Lizzie, Taylor, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.

Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Schrs H. Bradley, McMann, for New London; C. Hadden, Wainwright, for Pawtucket; and Henry Cole, Thompson, for Bristol, all from Philadelphia, at New York 7th instant.

Schr W. H. Dennis, hence, at Norwich 6th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Hedsdon, of schr Ella Hadsden, at New York from Santa Martha and Savanilla, states that a fixed white light has been erected on Moro Island, entrance to harbor of Santa Martha. It is 186 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible in clear weather about 8 miles.

Three large spar buoys have been anchored about 100 feet off from the proposed foundation for the United States Barge Office, near the Battery, New York harbor. Vessels passing will do well to give them a wide berth, as they are very heavy and likely to do damage if struck.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVED TO REAR BUILDING,

ENTRANCE ON NINTH STREET.

COOPER & CONARD,

During the rebuilding of the front half of their store, will be fully prepared to transact business in their commodious rooms on

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

To where they invite their friends and patrons, promising a succession of inducements from a Mammoth Stock.

DEPARTMENTS ALL IN FULL BLAST.

Vigorous efforts to reduce Summer Stock,
Ruinous prices for Fancy Goods,
Extra low prices for Desirable Goods,
Attentive appliance to business,
Buyers, interests always in view, [1 7 fsm
And well-meant endeavors to please,
Will characterize the summer campaign.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL CHEAP LOTS LINEN SHEETINGS, $1 25, worth $1 75.

PLAIN DRESS LINENS,
In Flax Grey, Lead Color, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Buff, Primrose, etc., fine qualities, from 37½ cts.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS,
Reduced 15 to 25 per cent. to clear out the stock.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,
20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.

This is the cheapest invoice of Handkerchiefs we have opened this season.

BARGAINS IN THIN WHITE GOODS AND PIQUES.

THE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES ARE RECEIVED. [9 30 wfm

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
116 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 8fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
2 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 1 15f

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON. SECOND WEEK.
ELLSLER AND DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPE, in the celebrated Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
With New Tricks, Beautiful Scenery, and Magical Transformations.
The celebrated Pantomimist,
TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN,
GEORGE A. BEANE, as Pantaloon,
HARRY LESLIE, as Harlequin,
MADILLE AURIOL, as Columbine,
A GRAND BALLET,
of distinguished French, Spanish and English artists under the direction of M. HENRI ST. ODY.
Premiere Danseuse, Mad'lle THERESA ANTONINO.
To give due effect to the celebrated Skating Scene, in the "Champion,"
Mr. ALFRED MOE,
the most graceful and expert Skater in the country, will appear nightly.
MISS C. JEFFERSON, as BURLESQUE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
$1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Box Office open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. [7 7 6t
ALEX. FISHER, Business Manager for the Troupe.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAHER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTS.

Both branches of City Councils yesterday adopted resolutions authorizing the employment of counsel to test the validity of the new bill creating the Board of Trusts, and directing the officials who have city trusts under their control to refuse to surrender books, records, or real estate to unauthorized persons.

The whole question will, therefore, we presume, be thrown into the courts; and as it is desirable that it should be examined in all its bearings, the contemplated legal investigation cannot result in any serious harm, and may do much good. The donor of the principal trust, the Girard estate, manifestly desired to place the control of that valuable property exclusively in the hands of "the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, their successors and assigns;" and in referring to the organization of the college, he said, in his will, that he hoped that the nature and benefits of his bequests, coupled with the fact that they would be subject to the management of the municipal government, would induce the citizens of Philadelphia to "observe and evince especial care and anxiety in selecting members for their City Councils, and other agents."

The new law provides for an entirely different system of management. The Mayor and Councils will have but three votes out of fifteen in the proposed Board of Directors. The remaining twelve directors are to be appointed in part by the Judges of the Supreme Court, some of whom are not citizens of Philadelphia. They are to serve during good behavior, being subject to removal only by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Appointment; and they will necessarily possess, for an indefinite period, a controlling power, which cannot be seriously affected by the views or wishes of the Mayor, Councils, or citizens of Philadelphia. The courts, instead of the citizens, will, in the first instance, designate who are to control the trust; but after the new board is once appointed, it will be so far beyond the reach of public opinion that its authority will be well-nigh perpetual and absolute.

It is quite possible, and not improbable, that the proposed Board of Appointment would select men of superior character, and that their administration would be eminently skilful and honest, but if by any mischance a serious mistake should be made in their selection, it would be difficult and almost impossible to correct it.

The main questions, however, will relate rather to the legality of the proposed change than to the influence it will exert on the management of the Girard estate and other trusts. Has the Legislature a right to transfer to the courts the control of property left, in trust, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens? and, if it has such a right, will not the surviving relations of Stephen Girard be furnished with new ammunition for the eternal war they are disposed to wage against the orphans whom he selected as his principal heirs? A legal investigation may speedily decide the first of these questions in the affirmative, and the second in the negative, but Councils have acted prudently and properly in resolving to have the validity of the new bill thoroughly tested.

WAX WORKS.

Sloanaker—A. B. Sloanaker—"Judge" A. B. Sloanaker—has turned up again, and in the wax works line, as usual. Let not our readers think, however, that he has attempted to wax himself into the favor of President Grant, or of anybody else in these United States. The "judge" is pretty well known in these parts; so well known, in fact, that his waxy effusions are not held in very high esteem. But abroad the "judge," we regret to say, has not yet made his mark. Nay; we are incorrect in going so far. To be exactly truthful, we should say that the "judge" has just commenced to make his mark—upon wax, of course—in foreign lands. The Count Von Bismark, a man who resembles the "judge" in every respect as much as an oyster shell is like unto the flabby mollusk which it incases, has been selected as the first recipient of one of A. B.'s waxy favors. This is in the shape of a letter addressed to the Man of Iron and Blood by the Man of Wax, in the capacity of "Resident Virginia Agent of the American and North German States Immigration Society."

The New York *Tribune*, to which we are indebted for the resurrection of the "judge," strangely regards the letter as an "interesting" one, and, while laboring under this hallucination, prints half a column of extracts from it. These extracts serve to display, in all their richness, the eccentricities and idiosyncracies of the "judge." He starts out with the marvellous announcement that "the Virginia agency of our corporation"—whether the "judge" regards himself as a plural, and therefore refers in this sentence to his individual rotundity, or not, we are in doubt—"is an *entire* new field of operation for the development of the enterprise." Not deigning to advise the Count of the nature of this enterprise, the "judge" here drops a semi-colon, and plunges forward thus:—"But I hazard nothing"—here one of the "judge's" well-known characteristics crops out—"in the assertion in declaring that of all the corporated States of the American republic"—*corporated States*, we submit, are excessively good—"none present a more *healthy and fruitful field* in the interest of immigration than does Virginia. At this point the "judge" expands, and enlarges, and grows eloquent in his waxy fashion. "Its soil," he continues, "climate, and resources, as well as its people and labor properly controlled under healthful laws"—*healthful laws* are certainly good—"make it the equal of all, if not the superior of many of the sister States of the Republic." After meekly requesting the Count to "please bear to his liege, his Majesty King William, the assurance that his kind offices are duly appreciated, extended by him in our"—the "judge's"—"interests, and that his kingly concession will be honestly and legitimately executed by our"—the "judge's"—"corporation;" then comes something rather rough upon "the exceptional fools as a class,"—the "judge," of course, excluded—and finally a grand eulogy upon "one of the specific elements of Southern society—the negro, or black man." As to "them" the "judge" hardly knows what to say, "except it be to their praise," and he "fears not that they will prove themselves a valuable and useful element of society." We might spin these elegant extracts out to the length of a column, but a surfeit of wax came near killing off the "judge" once upon a time, and we forbear to afflict our readers to the death agony.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

As was anticipated, the conservative members of the House of Lords, having been frightened out of their original intention to kill the Irish Church bill outright, have fallen back upon the old parliamentary trick of amending it in such a manner that all its essential features will be obliterated, and it will be practically a nullity. The debate on this bill has brought the House of Lords more prominently before the public than anything that has occurred for many years; exceedingly able speeches have been made on both sides, and the conservatives have put forth their whole strength, without, however, convincing anybody but themselves as to the justice, expediency, or propriety of their course. The emphatic manner in which the newspapers of every degree condemned the Tory peers when their caucus determined to defeat the bill, succeeded in driving them from their purpose; and the very plainly-worded letter of Mr. Bright undoubtedly expressed the popular feeling as to the fate that would be meted out to their lordships if they persisted in their opposition to the will of the nation in this matter. The papers have not been less severe in their remarks on the subjects of the amendments, and even the *Times*, which, as a general rule, displays a genuine John Bullish love for a lord, says very decidedly that "the bill must become a law; this session of Parliament must destroy Protestant supremacy, and establish religious equality in Ireland, but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments." And the more radical *Morning Star* declares that "the British people have no right to indulge peers who would deprive them of the right to be just." It is evident that the Lords have succeeded in placing themselves in a very unpleasant predicament; they can scarcely recede now from the amendments that have been adopted, and it is almost certain that the Commons, with the press and public to support them, will not consent to any material alteration in the bill, and that the Lords will be obliged finally to pass it in its original shape. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and the upshot of the matter will probably be that the House of Lords, as it is now constituted, will be done away with, and the peers deprived of their hereditary privileges. As the House seldom distinguishes itself in these times except on occasions like this, by an obstinate opposition to some important reform movement, such a consummation would cause but few regrets outside the limited circle of the peers themselves.

NAPOLEON'S EFFORTS TO REGAIN POPULARITY.

The elections in France have evidently impressed the astute mind of Napoleon III with the necessity of resorting to desperate expedients to regain his popularity. Despot as he is, he is not insensible to the power of public opinion, and the past history of France admonishes him that if he cannot partially regain the confidence of the inhabitants of Paris and other large cities, he cannot hope to establish his dynasty on a permanent foundation. A short time ago he threw a tub to the whale by discharging the official who had superintended the vast improvements which have been made in the capital. Now, it is rumored that he contemplates a change of the form of government from "personal" to "constitutional." A letter is published in which he expresses regret that he acted on a recent occasion "without previous concert with the majority" of the Corps Legislatif; and his minister announces that "the Government and the Chambers will always agree in opposition to revolution." The Emperor evidently feels the weakness of his position, and he is doubtless ready to surrender a large share of the autocratic power he has heretofore exercised.

The Armies of Europe.—A recent number of one of the English magazines had a lengthy article on the organization of the armies of the principal European powers, which presents some interesting information.

The population of North Germany is about 30,000,000, which supplies a military force of 300,000 regulars, 350,000 reserves, and 370,000 landwehr, or drilled militia, making a total of 1,020,000 men. An annual conscription is made of 100,000 men of about twenty years of age, who serve for three years as regulars, then four years as reserves, and finally five years in the landwehr, after which they are discharged. In event of war, each battalion of 500 men is strengthened by the same number drawn from the reserves, and upon the landwehr devolves the reserve duty of garrisoning fortresses, keeping up communications, etc., thus allowing the whole regular force to be brought into the field.

Austria, with a population of 36,000,000, has a force of 1,083,000, made up of 255,000 regulars, 545,000 reserves, 53,000 frontier troops, and 200,000 militia. 97,000 conscripts are drawn every year to serve three years in the regular army, seven in the reserves, and two in the landwehr. Most of the young men between twenty and twenty-one who are not conscripted are assigned to the landwehr for twelve years' service. In event of war, each regiment of regulars is recruited from the reserves, and the landwehr do garrison duty, as in North Germany.

The Russian army has recently been reorganized on the North German system. An army of 705,000 is drawn from a population of 67,000,000; and in case of war this force is augmented to 1,200,000 by the revocation of furloughs. All men between twenty-one and thirty years of age are liable to military duty, and 100,000 are conscripted annually. These are enlisted for fifteen years, but for one-half of the time they are furloughed.

France has a population of 37,500,000, from which an army of 1,058,000 is drawn, of which 400,000 are regulars, 100,000 foot, 228,000 second reserves, and a Garde Mobile of 330,000. Every year 100,000 men of about twenty-one years of age are conscripted, of whom 70,000 are drafted into the ranks for five years, after which they serve for four years in the second reserve. The second portion of the conscription, to the number of 30,000, are allowed to go home again, but they are drilled for five months during the first two years, and constitute the first reserve. They remain enrolled for peace duty, however, ten years in all. All the young men not conscripted are enlisted in the Garde Mobile, which, in event of war, does garrison duty. The entire armed force of Great Britain, including that of India, numbers about 188,000 regulars, 130,000 regular reserves, and 184,000 second reserves. The first reserves, with the exception of 2000 regulars, is made up of pensioners and militia, while the second reserve is made up of 14,000 yeomanry and 170,000 volunteers. From a population of 29,000,000 there are annually recruited 14,000 men for twelve years' service in the regular force. With the exception of the pensioners, the reserves are mostly volunteer organizations.

In North Germany about one in every 300 of the population is conscripted, and the regular army of 300,000 is maintained at an expense of $48,000,000. Austria conscripts one in every 370, and her regular army of 308,000 costs $41,000,000 per annum. In Russia one in every 660 is conscripted, and it costs her $105,000,000 per annum to maintain a regular force of 700,000. France draws one in 600, and maintains her regular force of 400,000 at an annual cost of $70,000,000; while Great Britain draws but one in every 2000, and keeps a force of 188,000 regulars at a cost of $71,000,000 each year.

The writer of the article from which these statistics are drawn flatters himself that the comparatively small force of Great Britain would be more effective than the larger Continental armies, from the fact that they are better trained in the use of improved weapons; and to prove that the Continental troops do not fire as accurately, with the more effective weapons of our day, as the troops of the early part of the century, he recites the number of killed and wounded in proportion to the forces engaged in the following battles:—At Prague a sixth, at Marengo a fourth, at Eylau a third, at Borodino a third, with the old-fashioned musket; while at Magenta only one-eleventh fell, at Solferino an eleventh, and at Sadowa a thirteenth, with the new rifle.

Journalistic.—*The American Journal of Mining* has been enlarged, improved, and renamed as *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. It is a handsome sixteen-page journal, printed on good paper, and it presents an unusually attractive appearance. The editors express a desire to represent the subjects of which they make a specialty fairly and without exaggeration, and they promise that the high character which the *Journal of Mining* has obtained shall be maintained in the new series. The number before us is well illustrated, and it gives a number of interesting and well-considered articles on engineering and mining subjects, and its merits will doubtless be fully appreciated by the class of readers for whom it is specially designed. Published by Western & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Hearth and Home—which has, we are pleased to notice, been a brilliant success from the commencement—will in its next number commence a new story entitled "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl," by Octave Feuillet, the author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." This story will be illustrated by illustrations designed and engraved in Paris expressly for *Hearth and Home*. In addition to this story, the paper will as usual present an interesting variety of reading matter suitable for the farm and fireside, and with good fiction it will combine practical articles which will give a positive value to each number. *Hearth and Home* has been exceedingly well managed, and it goes far towards realizing the ideal of a first-class rural journal.

"Humpty Dumpty."—This pantomime is drawing excellent houses at the Arch Street Theatre, and as it is now performed, it is a good entertainment for the hot weather. The funny tricks and practical jokes are particularly amusing to the children, who enjoy the mishaps of "Clown" and "Pantaloon" amazingly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 12§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f26t*

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate. 8 3mwf§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaertt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869.
NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 13, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 29th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869.
HENRY C. JONES,
6 30wfm*§ Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2, 1869.
A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on July 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
7 6 7t* ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. JOSEPH H. HOLLINSHEAD was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. William Harper, deceased.
7 7 3t* HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED O. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 6m

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 253 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6t* R. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY (SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS) PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 19th inst.
JAMES McFADDEN, JR.,
7 9fmwt19 Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant.
7 6 7t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. I. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at this office (between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock) on and after THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, until which time the transfer book will be closed.
7 8 6t WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1011 S. BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the net earnings of the six months ending June 30, 1869, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant. Transfer Books will be closed until that time.
7 8 thstu 6t D. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26§ Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
Note.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPARISON.

Advantages of the MUTUAL Plan over the Return Premium Plan of STOCK COMPANIES.

RATES.

Age.	Return Prem. Plan.	Mutual Plan.	Difference on $1000.	Yearly on $10,000.
40	$40·65	$32·00	$8·65	$86·50
45	54·20	37·30	16·90	169·00
50	75·50	47·00	28·50	285·00
55	109·35	59·40	49·95	499·50

On the ages named the rates of the STOCK Company are from 25 to 84 *per cent. higher* than the MUTUAL rates.

RESULTS.

POLICY for $5000, at age of 32, on the *Return Premium* plan of STOCK Company will pay the
Amount of Policy..$5000
Return Premium.. 1395
$6395 in Cash.

POLICY in the MUTUAL Company, same age, half Cash, half Note, for $10,000, will cost in 10 all Cash, $139·50, and *no years*, in Cash, including *Dividend* to be made. In case of death at end of 10 years, the *Stock* Company will pay the
Amount of Policy..$10,000
Less Prem. Notes. 500
Cash $9,500 and 4 dividends.
Interest on Notes, $1505·00. But the MUTUAL Company will pay the

Showing that for only $110 *more Cash Premium*, the gain on the MUTUAL plan to the insured member's family is *Fifty Per Cent.* Should death occur at the end of 5 *years*, the comparison would be:—
Cash paid to St'k Co.. $697·50—Paid to family, $5697·50
" Mutual, $735·00— " " $9500·00 and dividend,

At the age of 40, the MUTUAL plan for $1916·40, Cash Premium, will yield $9360·00; while the *Stock* plan for $2032·50, Cash Premium, yields $7032·50. Showing a gain on the MUTUAL plan of $2327·50, and dividend.
These calculations are based upon many years' past experience of MUTUAL plan.

Insure your Life in the
PENN MUTUAL,
NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
7 8 34p PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID SECOND story ROOM of Store S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, with all the modern conveniences. 7 9§

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE EFFECT
OF THE SUMMER WEATHER
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S VIEWS
ON THE NEED OF THIN CLOTHES.
Hot! Hot! Hot! to-day!
Hotter now than ever!
Don't you need thinner clothes?
Need them now, or never!

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S VIEWS
ON WHAT FOLKS ARE DOING.
Toss aside your thick coat,
Come and get a thin 'un;
Piles of coats at Great Brown Hall,
Made of finest linen.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S VIEWS
ON THE SUMMER STOCK.
Off goes the summer stock!
Down go the prices!
Now's the time to get your clothes!
Mighty sacrifices!!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Would respectfully state that the going off of the Spring and Summer Stock affords rare opportunities to the gentlemen of Philadelphia and the surrounding territory to equip themselves with comfort and elegance with the best of clothes either for the journeys of the hot and dusty summer, or for the quiet pleasures of staying at home.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Will stay at home all summer, just for the sake of keeping the people comfortably supplied with their Clothing at such prices as to keep them in a continual state of astonishment.

COME TO THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19fmw2arp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

Perryville Station, Pennsylvania RR., June 12, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACH, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Will offer, from to-day, the balance of their
JAPANESE SILKS
OR
SILK POPLINETTES,
AT
Great Reduction from Former Prices.
THEY CONSIST OF
FIGURES,
STRIPES,
CHENE,
CORDED, and
PLAIDS.
SUMMER SILKS
CLOSING OUT LOW. 1t

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS!
FANCY AND PLAIN,
For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits.
DUCKS AND DRILLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
COATINGS, BATISTES, REPELLANTS,
ALL SHADES,
For Ladies Walking Suits.
FANCY, PLAIN WHITE, and SCARLET
CLOTHS,
DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL PLAIN COLORS, FOR FRIENDS' WEAR.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
7 7 10trp PHILADELPAIA.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 12t4p
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., New York. | Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. [3 10 4p

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence in Young Ladies' Seminaries, and as a private teacher, desires a position in an institution or as a Governess. References unexceptionable.
Address Box 498, Wilmington, Del. 7 9 fmw 6t*

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 4 15

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1869.

Did you ever hear of laudanum sauce? I have; and if I had on Wednesday been stopping at the United States Hotel, near Fulton and Water streets, very likely I should have had some. A festive servant girl there, from the jubilatic city of Boston, conceived a dislike against the other servants, and certain of the boarders, and hit upon a very neat expedient of giving them a dose of laudanum—only the "poison" in this case was hot, and not cold, as is popularly supposed to be the case with poisons. Apple dumplings were the dish to which this lethal sauce was to be applied, and so successful were her operations that the simultaneous cry at the table was "How queer this sauce tastes!" Here the success ended, and Winifred (that is the name of the beautiful laudanumist) did not even have the satisfaction of causing a single death. A dozen stomach-pumps were at once put in requisition; Winifred was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court; and apple dumplings have disappeared from the United States' bill of fare.

Judge Cardozo has just had to do with a lunacy case which bears very strongly upon ritualism. Though not very much of a ritualist myself, I have a sympathy with people who like to worship by genuflexions, just as I have a sympathy with all other conscientious modes of worship. It appears that Mrs. Caroline C. Allen had a writ *de lunatico* sued out against her a couple of months ago in Seneca county, where she was then residing; that it was served at the instance of her son, the Rev. Charles D. Allen; and that the alleged reason was her habit of attending early prayers at a ritualistic church, and bowing at the sacred name in the creed and in the Gloria. This was the substance of all that could be said against her. The son belongs to the Low Church, and it is probable that he feared that his mother, if allowed to continue her genuflexions *ad libitum*, might end her days in a convent and enrich Catholicism with her property. Consequently he shut her up. Fortunately for Mrs. Allen, she has plenty of friends in this city perfectly competent to testify to her sanity. Among them are Dr. Vinton, Admiral Farragut, and Mrs. Jerome—good talkers all of them. The Judge has not yet rendered a decision, but there can be no doubt it will be in favor of Mrs. Allen.

That poor Mr. Fisk! how he can bask, night after night, as he does, in the radiance of the footlights at his opera house, his head reclining against the luxurious paper of the private box, and his feet projecting over the rim of the box, is more than I can tell. Perhaps he is serenely looking forward to a happy and decrepit old age, when scandal and libel suits shall have run their course and been forgotten, and a vista of enthralled and captured *prime donne* shall rain down remembered brightness upon him. I have no doubt the fat rogue does a good deal of work, but he is a faithful attendant at the opera house, for all that. I suspect, though, he is only looking after trade. Madame Parepa was there last night in a box opposite, accompanied by her devoted Carl, who seemed just the right kind of little "hubby" for such a big, melodious woman. And Parepa applauded Lucille with her own chubby, jewelled hands, and Lucille kissed back an acknowledgment, and the whole interchange of courtesies between the two great artists was one of the most soothing amenities ever witnessed in a theatre. I think, if I were a *prima donna*, next to being on the stage, I should enjoy making a figure of myself in a private box, and enjoy the lorgnettes levelled at me.

That missing Englishman, Stebbings by name, has not yet turned up, and his companions have been compelled to go home without him. A romantic story about his having written a note to the proprietors of the Brevoort House, announcing that he would put in an appearance on a certain day, has been and is still circulated and believed. The day has come and gone, however, and nothing is heard from the Englishmen, and probably nothing will be now. Some of the cynical even say that there is no Englishmen in the case, and that the entire sensation is nothing but a hoax got up by a reporter who was at his wits' end for something to write about. Circumstances, however, strongly point to the fact that we have a well-organized band of kidnappers amongst us, as extortionate and relentless as those that infest the mountain passes of modern Italy and Rome. Of course their proceedings are New York-ized and refined to such an extent that they cease to be regarded as banditti. They go to work in a cool, business-like way, and have nothing romantic in their dispositions. One reason for believing that this is the case, is the very recent and mysterious disappearance of a young lady who started from Montreal on a visit to this city. When last seen she was on the Hudson River railroad, on the evening of June 15. Since that date she has not been heard of. She was seventeen years of age and her name was Alzein Putoin, and her mother is naturally almost insane at the intelligence that her daughter is missing. Mademoiselle Alzein was a French girl, and could not speak English. She was coming to this city on a visit to some relatives. She was interesting, young, extremely beautiful, and extremely *naive*—just the lambkin that some *blase* wolf of a voluptuary would compass any end to capture. She left Montreal, but was placed under the care of the conductor. On the way the conductor missed her; at any rate, he could not tell whether she left the car at the Thirtieth street depot, or at one of the stations between this city and Albany. Such are the facts; what is the moral? Have we accomplished hordes of kidnappers amongst us? and, if so, who is safe? These are lurid and romantic facts to crop out in the mids of a prosaic and business people. But then we are not a commonplace people, that is one satisfaction. Our crimes are as original as our institutions.

I presume it is all right—an expression, by-the-way, which is usually made use of when it is pretty certain that it is all wrong. In the present case, however, I suppose it *is* all right that there should be eternal war between actors and critics, and that each should seek a favorable opportunity of knocking the other down. We have just recovered from the emotions due to the Henderson-Butler assault, when we are called upon to admire the mutual pluck of Messrs. Tayleure and Murray. It is not right that the public should be kept in a state of perpetual trepidation. All it asks for is a little rest. The string needs relaxing occasionally. It is neither wise nor kind to keep the pot boiling all the time. Mr. Henderson was very inconsiderate in this respect, and Mr. Butler was not thoughtful. Mr. Tayleure has been careless, and General Dominick Murray should have given the matter the sober second thought. To what does all this tend? What has happened? Nothing! Nothing of any importance, that is; only a dramatist and manager has been flagellating the husband of an actress. The dramatist and manager is Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, and the injured husband is General Dominick Murray, a "blarsted" Britisher, fond of his beef, fond of his beer, but fonder of abusing America and Americans. His wife is the Miss Josephine Fiddes who, some weeks ago, published a tearful card, in which the American public was appealed to, and some heart-broken remarks about the home-sickness of foreigners were dropped. Miss Fiddes made her first appearance as "Miranda," at Fisk's Opera House, when the *Tempest* was produced there; but the public did not seem to consider her form sufficiently attenuated for the part. Neither did Mr. Tayleure, who had engaged the lady in London, and who finally dismissed her from her engagement, after having had one or two little wrangles with her in consequence of a card *he* had published, and in which he had inadvertently made an insinuation of a not very complimentary character. About three weeks ago General Dominick arrived in this country, and to him Mrs. Dominick at once detailed her grievances. He told her to dry her eyes, ordered up some London brown stout, rare roast-beef and Yorkshire pudding for two, and bottled up his wrath with the unbottling of the drink. The sequel was a row at the Metropolitan, though whether Clif or Dominick began it, or who ended it, or which got the worst, or whether it is going to be done all over again, I'm sure I don't know, or care who does, so that there *is* a row. That is the principal thing.

The Cunard steamer Russia, which sailed from this port yesterday, took out an immense number of clergymen, and several bankers. Among the latter was Mr. Jay Cooke, Jr., who intends to go through an elaborate process of rejuvenation. Bank stocks and speculation, like the poetry which Mr. Wegg read, have a wearing effect upon the brain, and every one knows that Paris is the only spot in the world (besides New York) to recuperate it at.

Mr. Tayleure says he is quite ready to encounter as many husbands of third-rate English actresses as choose to insult him and invite him to the opportunity. Long before the husband of Miss Fiddes arrived in this country, he received a vituperative letter from that gentleman, in which he was called almost everything that one man could be called by another. For my part, I don't see what Miss Fiddes has to complain of. If the American public was not pleased with her, bad as is the taste argued on the part of that public, no one can deny that the director of the opera house was not to blame. So far as money relations were concerned, at any rate, Miss Josephine was exceedingly well treated, her salary having been in the neighborhood of $125 per night. The fact is, English actresses are spoiled by being made much of in this country. In London they receive much less for doing much more. In this country actresses who go far enough West have gold bricks thrown to them. Out East here we make almost as much of fools in our way with stars who come to us from across the water. Thank "evings" the hour has come to "shut down" upon these usurpers. Olive Logan says so in her bashful way in her article on the "Nude Drama," and I follow suit. The Nude drama is soon to become the Renewed.

ALI BABA.

THE STEAM YACHT "SEAWEED."—Mention has been made of the launch of the steam yacht Seaweed, constructed by John L. Knowlton, at his yard, Reed Street wharf, Philadelphia, for Dr. J. H. Schenck, and named in honor of his popular preparation, "Seaweed Tonic," so well known as one of the three specifics of world-wide celebrity for the cure of Consumptive diseases.

The yacht, which is 60 feet in length, 13 feet 6 inches width of beam, and 5 feet depth of hold, is a model of fine workmanship, and has been pronounced superior to anything of its class now afloat. The cabin is 12 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide, with a skylight running the entire length, and is provided with sleeping berths for twelve persons, also a kitchen, wine locker, water closets, and other conveniences. Aft of the cabin is 10 feet deck room, with a gangway of 24 inches on either side. The machinery is of the latest and most approved construction, the boiler being fifty inches in diameter and 7 feet 6 inches high, containing 198 two-inch tubes, each 4 feet 5 inches long. The engine is a 12 inch cylinder, with 12 inch stroke, of 30 horse power, and is one of the most simple and compact pieces of mechanism ever devised. With a pressure of only eighty pounds of steam, about 150 revolutions per minute are accomplished. There are also two pumps, to work either by hand or power. The propeller wheel, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, has 4 blades, each 20 inches wide, with a pitch of 8 feet 6 inches. The pilot house is in the form of a semicircle, a most desirable shape to afford a full view. The hull was designed by Mr. John W. Lynn, the well-known shipbuilder. The timber for the construction of the craft was selected by the contractor with especial care, the frames being of well-seasoned Delaware white oak, 2½ inches double, with 1½ inch white oak planking.

One noticeable feature in the construction of the yacht is the galvanized fastenings both inside and out—a precaution which few ship-builders observe, and which prevents greatly the wear and tear. The construction throughout has been of the most substantial character, while the yacht itself is furnished with exquisite style and taste. Competent judges who have examined the construction and working of the machinery claim for it a speed that will far distance anything of the kind in our inland waters. At a recent trial trip the rate of fifteen miles an hour was obtained, but even this her builder claims is not all that may be expected.

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11.
Do. do. do. Youths', 9.
Do. do. do. Boys', 6.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets.) BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

DUTY.—It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to those who are dependent upon us, to preserve our health and strength. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are found to be an unfailing and valuable assistant in maintaining the vigor of the system, and in keeping it in tone. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

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Warerooms, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
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OUT OF TOWN.

It is sultry July,
With the mercury high,
And fashion's folks fly
From the dusty and dry,
Scorching streets of the sweltering cit;
They hie them away
To Long Branch, Cape May,
Saratoga, or stay
Where Newport is gay,
And dressy dears dance and look pretty.

But while they are there,
The brown and the fair,
Unconscious of care,
With money to spare,
Fellows feel for the funds left in town.
They prowl day and night,
Oblivious quite
Of owners' best *right*
To goods *left* in sight,
And steal, right or left, up or down.

Such carryings on,
(Or *off*, it's all one;
'Tis worldly wealth gone
For a miserable *pawn;*)
I'll tell how they can be prevented.
For MARVIN has made
A success in his trade,
With *chrome iron's* aid,
To stop burglars' raid,
Which candidly weighed
Will prove what I've said,
And throw in the shade
The merits displayed
In all other Safes men have invented.
Superior secure Spherical Safes sold by
MARVIN & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—W. H. Reese, a leading druggist in Monticello, Ill., in a letter of June 6, 1868, writes to this effect:—"Having sold Hostetter's Bitters for the past four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best *tonic* and *appetizer* extant. During the ague season of 1865-6, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact, your Bitters was as *staple as quinine*. I learn that physicians prescribe it all over the Western country. Indeed, a great many families *think they are not safe* without your invaluable tonic."

J. K. Witherspoon, Esq., a magistrate of Kershaw county, S. C., states, under date of April 13, 1868, that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the previous two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from exhaustion produced by a severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that it did him more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters, his health, strength, and appetite were restored. He had recommended the article to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever.

Mr. Samuel Young, of Clarion, Pa., under date April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing attacks of dyspepsia that ever afflicted any mortal," by three bottles of the Bitters, after "various other remedies had proved powerless." Restored to perfect health, he thanks "that excellent preparation for the result."

Dr. G. M. Spencer, of Brush creek, Perry county, Ala., writing thence February 8, 1868, says:—"I have used your Stomach Bitters for several years in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally."

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
SEASONABLE IN TEXTURE,
REASONABLE IN PRICE,
FASHIONABLE IN STYLE,
AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
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The Second Instalment
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BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
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BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARDS.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the VERY NEWEST THINGS. *Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, we keep up the supply for our counters.*

The new goods now receiving are:—

Alpaca Sacks, *Chevlot Suits,*
Alpaca Dusters, *Travelling Suits,*
Drap d'Ete Sacks, *Blue Chesterfields,*
White and Colored Duck Suits, *Olive Chesterfields,*
Flannel Suits, *Dahlia Chesterfields,*
Boys' Dusters, *Brown Chesterfields,*
Boys' White Vests, *Youths' Chesterfields,*
Boys' Alpaca Jackets, *Children's Suits.*

An extra large force of Salesmen to give good attention to all either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

CRAIGHEAD—YOCUM.—June 23, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. ALFRED CRAIGHEAD and Miss LOUINDA, daughter of Mr. George Yocum, all of Roxborough.

ROSS—FORMAN.—On Monday, July 5, 1869, by Rev. John F. Chaplain, Mr. J. CLIFFORD ROSS to Miss ANNE S. FORMAN, both of Lumberton, N. J.

DIED.

BUTTERFIELD.—On Saturday, June 26, at his residence, Woodlands, near Haworth, Yorkshire, England, RICHARD S. BUTTERFIELD, merchant, of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

DEMING.—June 26, in Hartford, Connecticut, SARAH CLERU, wife of the Hon. Henry C. Deming, and youngest daughter of Laurent Clerc, of the American Asylum for Deaf Mutes.

DEWITT.—On the morning of the 8th instant, JAMES WILSON, son of Dr. J. Wilson and Fannie F. De Witt, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 2261 Ridge avenue, on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. (Davenport, Iowa, and Bloomsburg, Pa., papers please copy.)

ISARD.—Drowned, on the 8th instant, at Camden, JOHN S., son of Almira and the late Frederick Isard, and grandson of Eleazer and Amelia Isard, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 213 Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MAHONY.—On the evening of the 6th instant, CHRISTIAN HUBBERT, only son of James and the late Jane Mahony, in the 23d year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family, also the Employes of King & Baird; the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, and Nevada Tribe, No. 76, Improved Order of Red Men, together with the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 415 Richmond street, on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

VANDERSLICE.—On the 7th instant, in the 18th year of her age, LIBBIE E., twin daughter of M. L. and Margaret Vanderslice.

Funeral will take place at her father's residence, No. 232 N. Twenty-second street, on Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery. Friends and relatives, and Teachers of Senior Class of Locust Street Grammar School, and Quaker City Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
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Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
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ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE).
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

BANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
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SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
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CAPE MAY.
OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER,
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COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
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SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE,
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
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(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
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A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
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This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
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6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

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6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

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CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUES.
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TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

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FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
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NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
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A good fit may always be obtained.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

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The most popular route to
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Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
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On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
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Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3 00
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HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
WILL OPEN JULY 1.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamer Perry, from first wharf below Arch street.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.
Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.
Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8:15 A. M., 4 and 9:45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore.
6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TREGO, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE, combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $18 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24

THE TRADE IN LOCKS.

There are "locks and locks"—to adopt the formula of the day—and it is not of the patents of Chubb, Bramah, or Hobbs, or of tumbler, safety, detector, or other mechanical fastenings that we are about to speak. It is of the "hyacinthine locks" alluded to by Milton, and more especially of those borrowed tresses which women nowadays covet to that degree as to make one think that, like Samson, all their power lay in their hair.

Does any one believe that all that has been written by moralists, and censors, and medical men to boot, during the past two or three years, against the practice of wearing false hair, that all the horrible stories which have been told about chignons being made from hair cut from corpses, or the terrible revelations that have been made respecting "gregarines" and other parasites, or even the recent threat of the Bishop of New Jersey not to lay his episcopal hands on the heads of young ladies who present themselves before him to be confirmed in borrowed tresses, has caused one false chignon, repentir, cachefolie, *tete-et-point*, or Alexander curl the less to be worn? The trade in hair is as flourishing as ever, and the choicer samples still command exceptional prices. One of the largest Paris dealers still finds customers for his *blonde ardent* chignon at 1500 francs, although silk counterfeits are common enough in all the *passementerie* shops for as little as ninety centimes.

Every one knows by this time that the bulk of the false natural hair worn in the British Isles is imported from France, for with us the very poorest never sell their hair, excepting the canny Scots, who supply the Paris market with the best red and flaxen hair. France, by this time, must send us about £60,000 annually; still, what is this among the five million women given to plaiting and tireing their hair? Positively less than threepence per head—a mere bagatelle for such astounding results. It is Brittany that sends the largest supplies of human hair to the Paris market. "Since the Roman conquest," writes Chateaubriand, "the Gallic women have always sold their blonde locks to deck brows less adorned. My Breton compatriots still resign themselves to be clipped on certain fair days, when they exchange the natural covering of their heads for an India handkerchief."

Happening to alight on the above passage in a volume of Chateaubriand's Memoirs, which I found lying about the hotel at Combourg, where I chanced to be on the eve of the 4th of September last,—the day of the famous fair called the Angevine, held, as Chateaubriand tells us, in "the meadow of the lake," though the road to Rennes now separates lake and meadow,—I strolled in the direction of the chateau, of which and of the gloomy life of its inmates Chateaubriand has left us such a vivid description, to see the preparations for the morrow's fete. In the meadow referred to, and along the high road adjoining, I came upon a sort of camp. Carts and wagons half unloaded, horses tethered to stakes fixed in the ground, canvas tents and little booths in course of erection; with hammers constantly rapping, children gambolling and squalling, and caldrons suspended over crackling woodfires, steaming and smoking. Among the objects that were being unpacked and piled up pell-mell on all sides were an abundance of common household utensils, knives, pottery, wooden shoes, felt hats, drapery goods, printed cottons, religious trinkets, and cheap jewelry, but I looked in vain for the foulards and the corahs for which the Breton girls bartered alike their fair and raven locks with equal readiness.

Next day I visited the fair when the crowd was at its height, and explored all the stalls in the meadow and by the roadside in vain search after those shearers of young girls' tresses, respecting whom I felt some curiosity since reading the foregoing passage in Chateaubriand's Memoirs. Arrived at the outskirts of the fair, at the wings of the spectacle, in fact, I noticed under a wide-spreading walnut tree, and partially hidden behind a large crockery stall, as though the spot had been selected as affording a certain degree of privacy, a hooded cart half filled with packages, its shafts resting on the ground, and a lean horse, fastened to one of the spokes of the wheel, grazing beside it. The owner, a little square-built, muscular man, about forty years of age, seemingly half peasant, half horse dealer, was sitting on one of the shafts close to a parcel of printed cotton goods. One detected something of the rogue in the twinkle of his insolent-looking eye, as, unfastening a small packet, he brought forth one by one half a dozen showy-looking handkerchiefs, and expatiated on the particular beauties of each as he produced it to an old peasant woman, who held a barefooted young girl of twelve by the hand, whose "catiole" had been removed, the better to display the profusion of beautiful black hair which fell in cascades to her waist. As I approached the group, I noticed that the man suddenly became silent, but I heard the woman say:—

"One handkerchief is not enough for such a quantity of hair." The girl seemed to have no voice in the matter, so she contented herself with regarding with covetous eyes the brilliant treasures displayed before her.

"My good soul," replied the dealer, in a coaxing tone, "I really can't give more, or I should lose by it, for I have already got more black hair than I want. It is only light hair that fetches any price nowadays; still, as I promised you a handkerchief, you shall have one. I'll not cry off the bargain. You know where to find me when you have made up your mind."

The old woman made no reply, but proceeded to assist the child to do up her hair, rolling it, chignon fashion, inside her loose "catiole." The pair then walked away, but returned a moment after to accept the dealer's terms, who, without more ado, set to work. Seated upon a three-legged stool, he gripped as it were his victim, her hair all hanging down between his knees. In his hand was a pair of large open shears, which he pressed close to the girl's head. "Monsieur," cried she, "you are hurting me; pray, don't cut it all off; leave me one lock to fasten my comb to."

The dealer, however, was deaf to this sort of entreaty, and with a few snips of his large scissors, cropped the child's head almost close. He then rolled up the bunches of hair, and, after securing them with a knot, put them into a bag, while the girl, raising her hands to her head, felt instinctively for one moment for her missing tresses, then hastened to conceal with her catiole the ravages the dealer's shears had made. This done, the old woman selected the gaudiest of the half-dozen handkerchiefs, and hurried off her granddaughter into the crowd. Certain French writers of romance pretend that, in the majority of instances, the young girls of Brittany and Auvergne who sell their hair only do so under pressure of some dire distress. Nothing is further from the truth. In Brittany selling the hair is, as Chateaubriand tells us, as old as the Roman invasion of Gaul, and the custom may now be said to run in the blood. The style of coiffure common there certainly conceals the absence of the customary tresses, but even if it did not, no one would think any the less of the poor shorn lamb. At Montlucon, again, girls who are betrothed sell their hair, with the consent of their future spouses, to provide themselves with the wedding trousseau. And even well-to-do farmers' wives, in a spirit of prudence, will at times part with their hair for a serviceable dress. Breton hair being so highly prized for its fineness, it is not on fete days alone that dealers display their tempting wares and drive hard bargains with the hesitating fair. All the year round, peddlers, with packs of showy cotton prints on their backs, tramp from village to village, trying to tempt the hundreds of girls they meet on the highway, tending pigs and cows, to part with their flaxen or raven locks for glossy looking red and yellow cotton handkerchiefs worth about a franc each.

In the towns, it is the hair-dressers who insinuate to all the young girls that they give as much as twenty francs a pound for long black hair—this is the market price throughout the north of Brittany; but as female labor is better paid in these parts, commanding about a franc a day without board, they do only a moderate amount of business, and this chiefly with girls who have to lose their hair for sanitary reasons, and, when they are forced to sacrifice it, think they may as well get from ten to fifteen francs for it from the hair-dresser. The average value of a head of hair *sur pied*—that is to say, not as it stands, but rather as it grows—is ten francs. The finest crop, reaching far below the waist, hardly ever weighs a pound or commands the coveted golden napoleon. Years ago, before the era of railways, the hair merchant used to barter not merely handkerchiefs, but caps, ribbons, little shawls, scarfs, and plated earrings for a head of hair; but nowadays when hair is more in demand, and young girls or their guardians have come to know more of its value, he must be prepared to pay money in the towns if he hopes to reap a handsome crop.

In Auvergne, which is quite out of the ordinary tourist's line of route, and is, as a couple of maidex ladies, whom we met last year travelling in search of the economical, in preference to the picturesque, confidently assured us, the only part of France not overrun by English, and, consequently, the only part where living is really cheap—in Auvergne the itinerant dealer in human hair does business in a perfectly public fashion. He makes a point of arriving in the village on market-day or during the annual fete, and might be easily mistaken for the travelling dentist or quack doctor, who extracts teeth or extols the healing quality of his drugs to the gaping peasants assembled in the market-place.

At Ambert, St. Antheme, Arlant, Olliargues, and Riom, their cabriolets and booths, surmounted by little tricolor flags, are huddled together in the midst of the egg and butter stalls, and grouped around them will be peasant girls with baskets of fruit and vegetables, accompanied by their parents or their husbands; and all ready to sacrifice their locks to the highest bidder. At Issingeaux, on market-days, the sight is exceedingly picturesque. The hair-merchant takes his stand on a low platform or wine-cask turned on end in front of a booth formed of canvas and a few planks, and with his shirt-sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, invites the women, in a loud voice, to step up and show their hair. Around him are a crowd of men and women in sabots from the surrounding country, come to sell either a cow, a pig, or a couple of fowls, the women dressed in a short serge petticoat and cotton apron, with a cap or a colored handkerchief bound round their head in winter, and in summer wearing a broad-brimmed straw hat; the men in short apple-green cloth jackets and large felt hats, similar to those worn by the privileged porters at the Paris market.

One by one the girls will mount platform or winecask, and throwing aside their caps will loosen their tresses and

"Shower their rippling ringlets to the knee."

The hair-dealer makes a rigid examination, followed by an offer, and as soon as a bargain is struck the girl steps inside the booth, and in five minutes the dealer's assistant will have cropped her close, when off she will run amidst the laughter and jeers of the crowd, which, however, does not prevent the remainder of the girls in the village from following her example.

It sometimes happens, however, that the young men of the place, who sometimes look upon the hair merchant with no kindly eye, will commence assailing him before he has succeeded in packing up his traps and decamping. He then has to trust to his horse to carry him beyond the reach of the enraged swains.

Mud, stones, rotten eggs, and every kind of filth at hand fall in showers upon the hood of his shabby cabriolet; but, being tolerably accustomed to this sort of thing, he takes care to be provided with an excellent horse, which soon places him beyond the reach of the mob, and next day he will sustain the principal part in much the same scene in some adjoining village.

In Normandy most of the girls have their hair cut very short, with the exception of the chignon, over which they coquettishly arrange their high caps, which, like the Brittany coiffure, so completely covers the head that they appear to have lost, or rather sold, nothing at all.

When the hair merchant has finished his *tournee* in the provinces, he takes his merchandise to Paris or some other large town, where he sells it, at prices varying from twenty to a hundred francs the pound, to dealers who, after preparing it, make it up into chignons, curls, bandeaux, nattes, etc. On visiting one of the largest of these establishments, we found the four walls of the sale-room lined round with shelves, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, on which were piled up chignons upon chignons of all qualities and all shades of color, from raven black to the most delicate blonde, done up in packets of six, the smallest number sold by the house, which does no retail trade. Half-a-dozen assistants were executing orders which customers gave in person, or which had been received that morning by post from the travellers of the firm. In an adjoining warehouse the raw material was lying in heaps upon the floor beside scores of young women, who were sorting and weighing out the chignons of the future, allowing so many grammes for one sort and so many for another. The place, in fact, was redolent of hair. There was hair in all the drawers, hair in cardboard boxes, hair hanging from the ceiling and clinging to the walls, hair upon the counters, upon the chairs, and in the very inkstand; there was even hair in the air itself, moving about as it were in clouds, which when you agitated them disagreeably caressed you.

Most of the hair, we learned, reaches the establishment in bulk, in large sacks, each holding about a couple of hundred weight. It is first of all subjected to a thorough washing in boiling water, to remove all the grease and other impurities, after which it is placed in a bath of potash, and then thoroughly dried. The various tresses are now sorted roughly according to their length and shade, then what is called in technical language the *eveinage* takes place. This consists in separating the principal locks of the same tress that do not resemble each other closely in shade. Then comes the *recarrage* or equalizing of the upper ends of each tress, after which a second and more careful sorting ensues, and the hair is arranged in bundles weighing from ten to twelve pounds each, to undergo a new series of operations.

First of all the hair is taken in small handfuls by the workmen, who powder it thoroughly with flour; it then receives a vigorous combing upon iron carders, after which a second carder comes to the assistance of the first and holds the hair tightly while it is pulled out in lengths, of which the longest are separated first. The final operation to which it is subjected is styled the *delentage*, and consists simply in again combing it upon carders of extreme fineness. False tresses are now formed by mixing together, in certain proportions, hair of the same tint and slightly varying in length. To arrange a grand chignon the hair-worker will at times employ the spoils derived from the heads of no less than thirty women.

Our hair-dealer was careful to assure us that all the stories told about hair cut from dead bodies being worked up into chignons were devoid of truth. "Hair thus obtained," he said, "is too brittle to be curled or twisted into proper form; and as for 'gregarines,' these may exist," he observed, "in Russian chignons made from hair procured from the dirty Mordwine and Burlake peasant women, but I never heard a duly authenticated instance of their being detected in French chignons.

"Not a lock of Russian hair comes to France except on Muscovite heads. We get, by way, of Marseilles, a large quantity of hair from Italy, chiefly from Sicily, Naples, and the Papal States—you remember about the young Roman girl who sold her hair to buy the Pope a Zouave—and a moderate quantity from Austria, Bohemia, Belgium, and Spain, across the frontiers, but our principal supplies are home ones, and chiefly come from Brittany, Auvergne, Artois, and Normandy, and in a less degree from Languedoc, Limousin, Poitou, and Bourbonnais. We count the Breton hair the most valuable of all by reason of its extreme fineness, and from its having been covered up in the large caps the peasants wear during its most active period of growth, from its never having been previously curled, but simply rolled up in bands, and finally because it has rarely even been combed!" Auvergnat hair our merchant pronounced to be too coarse to use alone, though it worked up very well mixed with other kinds. Spanish hair, good enough in itself, was too decidedly black, too sombre, to suit ordinary complexions; it was therefore requisite to mix this also, to soften it, in fact, with hair of a more delicate shade; the same with the tow-like tint of the Flemish hair, which had to be made more sunny-looking by the addition of German hair of a richer blonde. Neapolitan hair, we were informed, was but little esteemed in the trade, a circumstance at which we were surprised, as the hair of the Caprian peasant women, which is dark, lustrous, long, and massively rippled, is among the finest in the world. The particular German hair from which the chignons of the tender age termed angel's blonde are made, commands, it seems, the highest price of all.

The long hair pulled out of ladies' heads by the comb, and which in Paris is thrown every morning on the rubbish heaps of the city, is carefully picked up again by the chiffonniers and sold by them for making what is called *tetes-et-pointes*, that is, the cheap curl or tuft of hair, the roots of the individual hairs composing which are not all at one end. Nothing in the way of hair would appear to be wasted; that of a bad shade of color is dyed, generally black, and even the clippings, which the hairdressers can turn to no other account, are sold by them to be manufactured into perukes and chignons for the more expensive class of wax dolls.

One has spoken of chignons at 1500 francs, but this is of course a purely exceptional price; arising first of all from the peculiar color of the hair, namely, a bright gold shade; secondly, from its great length—nearly three and a half feet—and thirdly, from its bulk and its extreme fineness, to combine all which necessitates a single chignon being carefully selected from an immense stock of hair, several hundredweight, in fact.

When this golden-tinted hair was the rage in Paris, and women, in despair of otherwise acquiring it, powdered their heads with gold, a hair-dresser of the Rue Vivienne exhibited in his window a chignon formed entirely of the finest gold thread, and the price of which was 1000 francs; but whether he ever manufactured more than this sample aureate chignon, or persuaded a single fair one to parade these veritable golden locks, we are unable to say. At the present time about 250 francs appears to be the average Paris price for a superior chignon of an ordinary tint, and from twelve to seventy francs for the commoner article.

We all know that the wearing of false hair by beauties in their prime dates back anterior to the Christian era, and that Ovid speaks of the German slaves' hair with which the Roman women sought to enhance their charms, going publicly to make their purchases at the shops of the Gallic hair-merchants situate near the Temple of the Muses, and under the peristyle of the Temple of Hercules. The chignon, however, has only been known under its present name since about the time when "coiffeurs" themselves first came into vogue, in the middle of the eighteenth century. Up till that period there had been only barbers and perruquiers, the former of whom shaved and bled their customers, while the latter merely cut hair and manufactured wigs, so that ladies were obliged to have their hair dressed by their *femmes de chambre*. Gradually the race of coiffeurs arose to perform this intricate operation, and as a matter of course trenched on the privileges of the perruquiers, for they cut hair as well as dressed it. Erelong a storm of discontent ensued, and an action that kept all Paris in a ferment for months was brought by the perruquiers against the coiffeurs, who had at this time increased to 1200 in number, for illegally infringing on their rights. The coiffeurs pleaded in their defense that the dressing of ladies' hair was a "liberal art," and therefore foreign to the profession of perruquier. "We have," said they, with ludicrous consequentiality, "to embellish nature and correct its deficiencies. It is our task to reconcile the color of the hair with the tint of the complexion, so as to enhance the beauty of the latter; to grasp with taste the variegated shades of the tresses, and so dispose the shadows as to give more spirit to the countenance, heightening the tone of the skin by the auburn tint of the locks, or subduing its too lovely splendor by the neutral shade which we communicate to the tresses." Thanks to the influence exercised by the fair sex, the coiffeurs gained the day, and, elated with their victory, proceeded to form a corporation, baptizing themselves "Academiciens de la Coiffure et de la Mode," at which piece of presumption the French Academy itself took umbrage, and Paris was amused by a new trial. This time the coiffeurs were beaten, whereupon they modestly styled themselves "professors," a designation they were permitted to retain, as the professors of the French colleges, less susceptible than the Academicians, entered no protest against their usurping this title.

Nowadays hairdressers style themselves indiscriminately professors and artists, and have their occasional public exhibitions like other artists, with this difference, however, that they invite the public not only to admire the result of their labors but to witness them produce their masterpieces. In Paris these exhibitions take place regularly at the Salle Moliere, and imitations of them have more than once been given at the Hanover Square Rooms. A most ravishing picture is presented at the moment when the artist—his hand generally trembling with emotion at the outset of the operation—undoes the band that confines the hair of the lady who submits her tresses to his manipulative skill. A blonde, auburn, brown, or jet-black avalanche suddenly descends, enveloping the rounded shoulders of the fair one like a rich silken mantle. Gradually, beneath the dexterous fingers of the artist, all these recalcitrant tresses are gathered up and grouped with consummate skill according to some particular type of coiffure, such as the Classic, the Louis Quatorze, the Pompadour, the Watteau, the Premier Pas, the Caprice, the Hirondelle, or the Empire.—*London Society.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

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FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
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BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,

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JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

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DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
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No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at the market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,250 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25	
	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate		26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3150. Estimated value		1,812 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788 12.
INCOME FOR 1869,	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Archibald Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
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Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27½

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IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18½

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 26

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,220,
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4f No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 186
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 186
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

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FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
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ASH FLOORING.
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WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
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WALNUT PLANK.

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UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 186
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 186
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 186
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 186
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
11§ MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
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The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Curious Statistics of the Last Half Century.

The Vienna correspondent of an English paper writes:—

"In the fifty years between 1810 and 1861 the population of Vienna more than doubled; mainly through the immigration of foreigners, to the number of 209,856 persons. These included the immigrants from the provinces of the Empire, Hungary, Bohemia, Venetia, Galicia, etc. But while the population has doubled within the last half century, the number of houses has increased only by one-third from the 7000 already erected in the year 1810. Of the children born within the same period there has been a surplus of boys over girls—no less than 15,888; while the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births has been steadily on the increase. On an average of the fifty years, 928 more men died than women every year, making in all 48,557 more men and boys than women and girls. The population in 1864 had reached the number of 550,241, and is now roughly estimated at 630,000. Of the former return 459,770 were Roman Catholics, 17,518 Jews, 11,589 Lutheran Evangelical, 2221 Reformed Church, 1133 Greek Church, 111 Armenians, 24 Unitarians, and 93 professing miscellaneous creeds—Mohamedanism, Fire Worship, the Goddess of Reason, etc. Since the Prussian conquests of 1866, the population—especially its Israelitish element—has been greatly augmented by immigration from Frankfort, Saxony, Nassau, Hesse, and other lands that have passed under the dominion of the Pickelhaube; while illegitimacy has reached the culminating point, fifty-two per cent. of all the children born in the Kaiserstadt last year having been bastards—a rate that leaves the alleged profligacy of Paris, Pesth, Florence, Naples, and Bucharest far in the rear.

"During the half century in question one old gentleman has attained the patriarchal age of 112, and one old lady that of 116; while thirteen persons have passed the hundred and fifth year, and seventy-four of both sexes have overstepped the limits of a century. The percentage of marriages has, I regret to say, decreased to one-half of the proportion it bore to the population in 1810.

"Hungary is notable for inconceivable backwardness in civilization. The population of Hungary averages per square (German) mile 2800, against 3200 in Western Austria, although the latter contains much mountainous and uninhabitable country, while the former consists of chiefly flat and easily-cultivated land. Forty per cent. of this population is married, against 36 per cent. in the Austrian monarchy (proper). To every 100,000 inhabitants are annually born 4337 children (against 3865 in the monarchy, and 3490 in Great Britain), Hungary, being the most philoprogenitive of all European kingdoms; and of these there are 106 boys for every 100 girls; nor are illegitimate births so frequent as in Austria proper.

"Of every 100,000 inhabitants, there die yearly in Great Britain 2200, in France 2380, in Prussia 2900, but in Magyar-Hungary 5240!—that is, twice and a half times as many respectively as in England, and 10,700 males to every 10,000 females. In the sister cities of Pesth-Ofen, in which resides all that is most civilized of the Hungarian nation, of 1000 children born in the twin capitals, 487 die within twelve months of their birth, and in one year (1863), of 9402 children under five years of age, 4578, or more than half, died.

"In the year 1863 (since which reliable statistics are wanting) there perished by violence in Pesth and twenty other Hungarian counties four thousand and seventy-six human beings, of whom fifty-seven were publicly executed, against nineteen done to death by the executioner in Austria proper, Galicia, Dalmatia, and Venetia combined.

"In Hungary half the force of the laboring classes is wasted in unnecessary labor, resulting from the abominable condition of the roads and other means of communication throughout the country. The horses used for the traction are so weakly built and incapable of enduring severe fatigue, that twice as much time as is needful is consumed in performing land carriage over roads that would disgrace Asiatic Turkey."

Wire Railways.

A NEW INVENTION—FREIGHT CONVEYED OVER WIRES.

"'A railway without cuttings, embankments, tunnels, viaducts, or bridges, no matter how hilly the country to be traversed'—such is the definition given by *Herapath's Journal* of an invention now in use in Leicestershire, and a working model of which may be seen in Gresham street, E. C. The wire tramway provides a simple and cheap substitute for a line of rails, and is of great service where, from the scarcity or intermittent character of the traffic, or the engineering difficulties of the ground to be got over, it is either not expedient or impossible to go through the expensive process of forming a local railway. For the wire spans over and evades obstacles in place of burrowing under or levelling them, and will perform its task as easily along a rugged tract of country as on the smoothest road. The experiment being now prosecuted with complete success between some Leicestershire stone quarries and a railway station three miles distant consists of an endless wire rope, supported on a series of pulleys carried by substantial posts, which are ordinarily about one hundred and fifty feet apart, but the interval between which may be greatly extended, as is shown in one case where the span from post to post is six hundred feet. One of the ends of this rope passes round a Fowler's clip-drum, worked by a portable steam engine, and this drives the rope at a speed of six miles an hour. Boxes are hung on the rope at the loading end near the quarries by a pendant which is ingeniously arranged to preserve a perfect equilibrium, and at the same time to pass without hindrance over the supports. Each of these boxes carries one hundredweight of stone, and the delivery is at the rate of two hundred boxes, or ten tons per hour for the three-mile distance.

"Already wire tramways on the Leicestershire model are in course of erection in France, Italy, and Spain. Negotiations are on foot, too, between the Turkish Government and the engineers here, and it is not improbable that this generation may see goods carried by wire as commonly as messages. The tramway is, indeed, not unlike an exceedingly stout electric telegraph; and there is something almost droll in the sight of a regiment of well-laden trucks or boxes passing gravely along it at stated intervals, and at a regular pace, much as if they were at aerial drill. The most important point in Mr. Hodgson's invention is his method of passing the points of support, which consists in so curving the frame of the truck or box as to make the centre of gravity come under the rope. So admirably is this managed, that some of our leading engineers have been discussing quite recently the possibility of constructing a stout wire tramway between Dover and Calais, which should be supported from a line of pillars in mid-ocean, and along which passengers could be conveyed. The cost would be comparatively small, and suspensory trains could, it is argued, be despatched across the Channel without difficulty or danger.

"It should be stated that where heavy loads must necessarily be carried, a pair of stationary supporting ropes, with an endless running rope for the motive power, are employed, and that by these means as many as a thousand tons per day can be easily conveyed. The cost of erecting these tramways in England, and of supplying motive power and rolling stock, is from £250 a mile for carrying fifty tons a day in boxes holding half a hundredweight each, to £1500 a mile for one of the double-rope lines, to carry one thousand tons a day in boxes or trucks holding six hundredweight each. For all districts where there is traffic, but where it would not pay to construct a railway, the wire tramway is particularly applicable, and, as will be readily understood, wherever there is standing room for posts, there a line can be erected. A recent application from traders in copper for putting up one of them, which should run through an African forest, and over an African jungle down to the coast, illustrates the varied circumstances under which the new system of transport may be applied."

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

8 ftu§ No. 35 South THIRD Street.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JANE HERMANN (known as) JANE REED, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGIANA REED, Administratrix of JANE HERMANN (known as) Jane Reed, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 25 fmw5t* CHARLES S. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY FRICKA, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD D. YATES, executor of the last will and testament of HENRY FRICKA, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 26 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMELINE WILSON, Administratrix of estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq., No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 25 fmw5t*

NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.

5 26 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
3 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8 10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A M., Way Mail; 9 35 A. M., Express; 2 35 P. M., Express; 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7 00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7 00 P. M.

The 7 00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6 15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4 30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 00 A M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6 30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3 30 and 4 30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco, and at 12 M. for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3 30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11 30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. lines leave Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $5.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10 15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5 30 and 10 15 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9 30 A. M., 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9 30 A. M., 6 45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 15, 3 30, 5, and 6 30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville's, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3 30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion..... 6 15 A. M.
Mail..... 8 00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)..... 9 45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours..... 3 15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4 15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation..... 6 06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours..... 7 24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)..... 11 50 A. M.
Mail..... 4 17 P. M.
Special Excursion..... 5 18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2 00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9 40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation..... 10 15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. ..... 2 00 P. M.
Hammonton do. ..... 5 45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco..... 12 15 noon.
Haddonfield..... 2 45 P. M.
Hammonton..... 5 40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street..... 8 00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic..... 4 17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,
is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to
LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT,
Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

6 23 mwf1m H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M.; stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 45 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 10 A. M., 1 00 and 5 45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 15 A. M. and 1 00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1 50 and 10 19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3 50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7 31 A. M., and 12 49 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12 30 and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 30 A. M., and 6 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5 00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 45 A. M., 2 45 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6 45 and 10 45 A. M., and 11 30 P. M.

For Abington at 1 15, 3 15, 5 20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 20 P. M.

For Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 00 A. M., 2 10, 4 45, and 8 25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 4 55 and 7 05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9 20, 10 35 A. M., and 3 10 P. M.

From Abington at 2 35, 4 35, 6 45, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6 30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train..... 8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10 30 A. M., 1 10 and 7 00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11 50 A. M.
Erie Express..... 11 50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express..... 10 30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express..... 3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 6 50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8 20 A. M., 3 40 and 6 20 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 9 35 A. M.
Fast Line..... 9 35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12 30 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4 20 P. M.
Day Express..... 4 20 P. M.
Southern Express..... 6 40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9 40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4 35, 5 05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2, 4 05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8 15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 10, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 50 A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8 05, 10 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5 40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8 05, 10 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6 10, 7, 7½, 8 10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8 30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12 25.

3 15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7 15.

4 00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6 35 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7 15 A. M., due 10 45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9 20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 00 A. M.

9 00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12 07.

5 00 P. M., Passenger, due 8 22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5 10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6 40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $10; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RIBBONS.

How They Are Made—The Jacquard Loom—The Manufacture of Ribbons in Philadelphia.

It has passed into a truism that half the world does not know how the other half lives, and men and women who enjoy the benefits of a thousand and one industries—industries that provide bread and butter for innumerable hungry mouths—scarcely give a thought as to the innumerable processes that must be gone through with, the fine skill and ingenuity that must be employed, the money that must be expended in experiments from which no direct returns are made, the failures, the disappointments, and the unwearying diligence that are required to produce even so simple a thing as a yard of ribbon. A bit of ribbon that a lady uses to set off her beauty would be appreciated for something more than its artistic effect if all the nice mechanical processes that are necessary for its manufacture were understood; and although within the limits of a single newspaper article it will be impossible for us to give a full description of all the minutiæ of ribbon weaving, we can still give our readers a general idea of the process by which the spinnings of the silk worm are worked up into those bright-colored bands that are used for such an innumerable variety of adornments.

A visit which we paid to the ribbon factory of Werner Itschner & Co., on Tioga street, was full of interest, and we are indebted to the enterprising proprietor for an opportunity to make a full examination of the factory and a clear explanation of the beautiful machinery that is used for making ribbons of the highest class. This firm has been engaged for about ten years in the business of importing ribbons, at No. 233 Chesnut street. A few years ago they commenced the experiment of manufacturing ribbons for themselves. Two hand-looms were set up in their store, and it was demonstrated that the thing would pay. This determined them to go into the business on a more extensive scale, and about three years ago Mr. Itschner purchased a piece of land near his residence at Tioga, and fitted up a fine brick barn which stood upon it as a ribbon factory. By a somewhat singular coincidence, the barn, which was a large, substantial brick building, was originally erected by Kenderton Smith during the *morus multicaulus* excitement, for the purpose of breeding silkworms. After that queer bubble burst, the barn was used for storing grain and hay, until after thirty years it became again the scene of silk-making operations; in a manner somewhat different, however, from what its builder intended. The building is large and airy, and with very little alteration it has been converted into a most convenient and well-arranged factory, at an expense of about $100,000.

The silk used is obtained in hanks from China and Japan, and the firm have now a large invoice on the way from China via San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad. About eight thousand pounds of raw silk are used per annum. It is mostly dyed in this city; some of the colors, such as scarlets, pinks, greens, etc., cost about $4 per pound to dye, and the dyeing bill averages over $1300 per month. The silk, before it is used, must be twisted, and this operation is performed in this country. To show how fine the fibres of the silk are, we may state that the finest raw silk, before it is twisted, has about twenty thousand yards to the ounce. The operations of twisting, cleaning, picking out the knots and flaws, winding upon the bobbins for the weavers, all are very delicate, and require well-trained and skilful fingers. With such an expensive article, it is of the utmost importance that there shall be as little waste as possible, and one of the greatest difficulties that the manufacturers have to contend with is to train their employes into an appreciation of the value of the material they are handling, and to educate that fine sense of touch which is essential in the manipulation of the silk. The best workmen employed by Messrs. Itschner & Co. are imported from Europe, but they have also a large number of girls and boys that have been educated in the factory. For a year or two the labor of these hands was a dead loss; but they are now beginning to acquire the skill necessary to do fine work, and the prospects are that there will in the future be no difficulty about obtaining skilled labor. The wages of these operatives averages $1200 per week all the year round, and for their accommodation there are twenty-four neat houses erected near the factory. Many women take work home with them, and this is considered in some respects a great advantage, as the children become accustomed to seeing the silk going through the various processes, and from their earliest infancy they acquire an appreciation of its value and the care that is required in handling it, so that when they come to work in the factory they become proficient sooner than perfectly green hands.

The factory contains in all seventy-five looms, forty of which have the Jacquard attachment. These turn out about 10,000 yards of ribbon per day. Most of the looms are made in Switzerland, as, indeed, is all of the finest machinery. The Jacquard loom is a beautiful piece of mechanism, upon which all the figured designs which appear on silks and ribbons are woven.

Jacquard, the inventor of this apparatus, was a straw hat manufacturer at Lyons. His attention was first directed to the subject of mechanical invention by seeing in a newspaper an offer of a reward for a machine for making nets. He produced a machine, but did not claim the reward. The circumstance became known to some person in authority in Paris. Jacquard was sent for, introduced to Napoleon, and was employed to correct the defects of a loom belonging to the State, on which large sums of money had been expended. Jacquard said that he could produce the effects intended by far simpler means. He was requested to do so, and, improving upon a model of Vaucanson, he produced the apparatus that bears his name. He returned to Lyons with a pension of 1000 crowns, but his invention was viewed with much mistrust by the weavers, and they attempted to suppress it by violent means. Other countries, however, appreciated the invention and brought it into successful operation, rivalling and even surpassing the products of the French looms, which brought the Lyons weavers to their senses. The Jacquard apparatus consequently soon got into general use in the silk, muslin, and woollen manufacturing districts of England and France.

The *Jacquard apparatus* is not a *loom*, but an appendage to one. It is attached to the upper part of the frame, and its function is to raise the warp threads in the order and number required for the pattern for the passage of the shuttle. These threads are raised by a number of wire hooks arranged in rows. These hooks are supported by bars, and the bars are supported by a frame which is alternately raised and lowered by the proper mechanism. If the bars are all raised at the same time, all the warp threads will be elevated; but if some of the hooks are pushed off of the bars, while others are allowed to remain on, such warp threads only will be raised as are connected with the engaged hooks. To disengage the hooks from the bars, they are attached by loops in horizontal wires, which are kept in position by spiral springs contained in a frame, and with the points of the wires protruding from the opposite side.

If the points of the wires are pressed with any force, they are driven into the frame and the hooks disengaged from the threads. When the pressure is removed, the springs drive the wires forward and restore the hooks to their position. The method of driving back the wires is by means of a revolving bar of wood of four sides, each side being peirced with holes corresponding in number and position with the points of the horizontal wires. One of the sides of this bar is brought up against the points of the wires alternately as it revolves, and if the sides of the bar were alone opposed to the points, they would simply enter the holes, and no effect would be produced; but if some of the holes be stopped, while others are left open, the wires which touch the stopped holes will be driven back and the hooks disengaged, while those which enter the holes would remain undisturbed, and the warp threads attached to their vertical wires would be raised. This stoppage of some of the holes in each face of the revolving bar is effected by covering it with a card containing holes corresponding to those in the bar, but fewer in number; so that when the points of the wire come in contact with an unperforated part of the card they are driven back, but when the points enter the holes of the card the wires are not moved, and consequently the hooks remain in their bars. By this contrivance the intended pattern is made out. If the pattern is complicated, the number of cards is very considerable. The revolving bar presents a new card to the points of the wires at every quarter revolution, the holes in the cards being so arranged as to raise in succession those threads which will make out the intended pattern, and it is necessary that there shall be as many cards as there are threads of warp.

A portrait of Jacquard woven in silk by the Lyonese weavers, representing him in his workshop, surrounded by his implements, and planning the construction of the apparatus which bears his name, required 24,000 cards, each card being large enough to receive 1050 holes. The cards are fastened together in an endless chain, one complete revolution of which makes out the pattern.

In preparing these cards it is necessary first to make out a design, on lined paper, similar to that used for worsted work patterns; each of the spaces inclosed between the lines represents a thread, and after the pattern is made, the holes for the cards are calculated from it by a simple process, and the holes are punched by a machine provided for the purpose.

The Jacquard loom is used for all kinds of figured work on silk goods. There is no demand for figured ribbons at present, and the Jacquard looms of Itschner & Co. are mostly employed on plain goods. They have, however, recently turned out some excellent specimens of Jacquard work in the shape of badges, business cards, etc. A view of their factory, which we have before us, is a fine sample of what can be done by this process.

It has been up-hill work to get this factory firmly established, and its proprietors have had to contend with innumerable difficulties which could not be foreseen, and which had to be met and overcome as they arose. The factory, however, is now working under the most encouraging auspices, and is turning out goods that will compare favorably with those from European looms. This business of manufacturing ribbons is an important addition to the industries of Philadelphia; it not only employs a large number of hands, but it is an introduction to a more extensive manufacture of the finer fabrics for which we are now entirely dependent upon Europe. Our description of the factory of Messrs. Itschner & Co. is necessarily incomplete, but it is to be hoped that we have said enough to show what is being done in this line, and to excite some interest among those who have looked upon ribbons as only bits of finery that are not worthy of serious consideration.

COMMERCIAL.

The Foreign, Coastwise, and Inland Trade of Philadelphia During the First Three Months of 1869.

The Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue has just issued his twenty-fifth monthly report, from which we compile the interesting and important facts given below concerning the commerce of the port of Philadelphia.

In the following table are given the value of foreign commodities imported, re-exported, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse, and remaining in warehouse, together with the value of domestic exports, during each of the first three months of the year 1869, the imports being placed at their sworn specie value at the foreign place of exportation, the re-exports mainly at their specie value, and the domestic exports at their sworn currency value:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.
Imports	$691,341	$1,109,054	$2,033,644
Re-exports	....	453	3,670
Domestic exports	946,873	1,005,846	508,765
Warehoused:—			
Direct importations	166,570	403,424	842,576
From other districts	127,382	130,485	101,678
Withdrawn from warehouse:—			
For exportation	....	....	2,775
For transportation	92,900	94,976	....
For consumption	418,487	540,882	677,503
Remaining in warehouse at end of month	1,745,559	1,633,180	1,890,665

The following table shows the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels in the foreign trade entered at the port of Philadelphia during the first three months of 1869, and during the nine months ending March 31, 1869:—

	American Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January	18	6,183	23	6,954	41	13,137
February	42	14,473	13	3,454	55	17,927
March	66	19,929	41	12,096	111	32,025
3 mos	126	40,585	81	22,504	217	63,089
9 mos	318	111,040	234	69,102	552	180,142

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the first three months of 1869, and during the nine months ending March 31, 1869:—

	American Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January	29	9,448	22	7,850	51	17,298
February	44	15,210	20	7,345	64	22,555
March	48	16,217	25	5,886	73	22,103
3 mos	121	40,975	77	21,081	188	61,956
9 mos	268	100,575	274	100,028	542	200,603

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the coastwise trade entered and cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the first three months of 1869, and during the nine months ending with March 31, 1869:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January	52	28,507	26	27,911
February	60	29,421	59	26,706
March	72	30,695	80	30,713
3 mos	184	88,623	195	85,330
9 mos	763	311,987	820	336,092

The following table shows the total tonnage of the vessels, both in the foreign and coastwise trade, entered and cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the first three months of 1869, and for the nine months ending March 31, 1869:—

	Entered.	Cleared.
January	41,644	45,909
February	47,348	49,261
March	62,720	52,816
Total, three months	151,712	147,986
Total, nine months	492,129	526,695

THE BALTIMORE SÆNGERFEST.—Last evening the special Sængerbund of this city held its final rehearsal previous to their departure for Baltimore, at Sængerbund Hall. The celebrated German composer, Herr Tschirch, was present, and received a hearty welcome.

Three songs were sung, "Turn-Walde," under the direction of Mr. Hartman; the "Singer Welcome," led by Mr. Tschirch, and the "Forest," under the direction of Mr. Kuenzel.

To-morrow the Singers will start from the hall of the Mænnerchors, at Fifth and Callowhill streets, and proceed over the following route:—In Fifth to Vine, thence to Sixth street, thence to Arch, up Arch to Twelfth, and down Twelfth to the Baltimore Depot, where a special train will be in waiting to take them to Baltimore, at which place they will be received by the Mayor and Councils, and all the singing societies of that city.

In all twenty-one societies from the Keystone State will participate in the fest, including 698 singers.

The programme of exercises at Baltimore is varied, lengthy, and interesting.

On Sunday there is to be an excursion of all the singers down the Chesapeake bay.

On Monday morning a grand parade of the different singing societies will be made through Baltimore.

On Monday night there is to be prize singing, in which eighteen societies of Philadelphia, New York, and other cities are to take part.

On Tuesday afternoon there will be a meeting of the delegates of the different societies, to pass by-laws for the government of the Northeastern Sængerbund. In the evening there will be a grand concert at the hall of the Maryland Institute.

On Wednesday and Thursday there will be two picnics at the grounds of the Baltimore Rifle Club. On Wednesday the prizes sung for on Monday night by the eighteen societies will be presented by Mr. Steinbach, the president of the festival, to those societies to which they shall have been awarded by the five prize judges. On Friday the singers return home.

A NEW MASONIC LODGE.—On Thursday, at high noon, the Right Worshipful Grand Master, Richard Vaux, constituted Philo Lodge, No. 444, A. Y. M.

The following are the officers of the new organization:—S. Bonnaffon, Jr., W. M.; A. Louden Snowden, S. W.; Henry B. Whittington, J. W.; Stephen T. Souder, Treasurer; Alexander W. Nutt, Secretary; Isaac Muff, S. D.; Archibald Douglas, J. D.; A. H. Walters, Chaplain; E. H. Webb, S. M. C.; George W. Harmer, J. M. C.; P. Lacey Goddard, Guide; and J. A. Bush, Pursuivant.

This lodge numbers among its members some of the most prominent of our young men, and will doubtless soon hold a prominent position among the fraternity. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive, and the music unusually fine, being under the direction of Brother A. R. Taylor, of St. Stephen's Church, and Brother A. Douglas, organist at the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, assisted by a select male quartette from the West Philadelphia Choral and Abt Societies. The first stated meeting of Philo Lodge, No. 444, will be held at Masonic Hall to-night at 7 o'clock.

"THE TELEGRAPH" AT ATLANTIC AND CAPE MAY.—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH can be procured at either of the above watering places. John Trenwith serves the trains for Atlantic City, and delivers the papers to all the news-dealers on the Island. He also furnishes all the other papers, daily and weekly, together with magazines and periodicals of every description.

At Cape May the firm of Ronaldson & Clancy perform the same office. On the arrival of the trains, these young gentlemen receive their packages, and immediately serve the papers, etc., to subscribers. Any one desiring to subscribe for THE TELEGRAPH will leave their name and address with either of the above parties, and they may be sure they will receive it at the earliest possible moment.

ATLANTIC CITY.—No less than five trains run daily to Atlantic City, viz., at 6·15 A. M., 8 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 3·15 and 4·15 P. M. The 3·15 P. M. train makes the trip in one and three-quarter hours. On Saturdays an additional train runs, leaving at 2 P. M., and reaching Atlantic at 3·45. The favorite Sunday mail train is now running. It leaves Vine street wharf at 8 o'clock A. M. The weather and bathing at Atlantic are superb now, and there are many visitors already on the island.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Company M, Philadelphia City Guards, composed of the High School students, had an election last evening. Professor D. W. Bartine was chosen Captain; Joseph Bitter, First Lieutenant; and Henry G. Harris, Second Lieutenant.

KNOCKED DOWN.—A large shed on the wharf of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, below Spruce street, was knocked down this morning by a steamship running against it.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—At 1 o'clock this morning the cigar store of William Raiser, at Sixth and Christian, was destroyed by fire. The loss, which is $300, is covered by insurance.

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF A NOTED OFFENDER.—Zeke Corson, alias "Peanuts," who was arrested some time since for picking pockets at Third and Arch streets, and who fled the city, was captured last night by Special Policeman Lawrence, at Ninth and Vine streets. He was locked up in the Central Station. This morning an individual came to the station with Corson's breakfast, and the turnkey major permitted the fellow to go into the cell. Shortly after the turnkey opened the door and let out what he supposed to be the stranger. The detectives shortly after wanted to see Corson, and accordingly went into the cell, when, to their surprise, they found that Corson had donned the apparel of his friend and had succeeded in making his escape. The stranger will have a hearing this afternoon on the charge of aiding and abetting in the escape of Corson. Turnkey major was confined under lock and key, and he will also have a hearing on the same charge.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ROB COLLECTOR EVANS' OFFICE.—About one o'clock this morning Policeman Crox, of the Seventh district, found the front door leading to the office of Collector George C. Evans, of the Third district, at No. 332 North Third street, open. He went up to the second story, and also found the door of Mr. Evans' room standing open. Going into the room, he found papers scattered all around, and in the midst of them a steel bar about five feet long. No attempt had been made to force the safe, and it was supposed that the burglars were scared off. As the Collector is now receiving the annual income tax, it is believed that the burglars' ideas were to get that, but the Collector informs us that at the close of the day's labors all moneys are forwarded to an outside depository.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Outon and Robert Evarts have been arrested for highway robbery. It seems that on Tuesday Evarts got into the company of a Captain Busby, in a beer saloon in Frankford, and after indulging in a number of drinks they started out for a walk. Arriving at the six-arched bridge on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, they were joined by Outon, who immediately knocked Busby down and robbed him of $60. They then left Busby senseless. Yesterday, after the arrest, Evarts made a statement, admitted the charge, when both were sent below by Alderman Stein for trial.

BURGLARY.—Anthony Shields and Thomas Laughlerty were arrested at Twenty-third and Filbert streets yesterday, for being implicated in the robbery of King's shoe store, at Twenty-first and Cherry streets. They will have a hearing at the Central Station.

ROBBERIES.—At No. 1534 South Fourth street is the residence of Mr. Simpson. It was entered last night, and a lot of clothing, knives and forks stolen.

James O'Donnel's residence, on Main street, Manayunk, was also broken into last night, and robbed of seven dollars.

ASSAULT WITH A BEER GLASS.—Rogers Sullivan and a man got into a fight in a beer saloon, at Tulip and Aramingo streets, yesterday, during which the stranger was hit in the head by Sullivan with a beer glass. Sullivan was arrested and held for trial by Alderman Heins.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—The dye-house and drying-room of David Wallace, situated at Manayunk, was burned out last evening at 8 o'clock. The loss is $2000, on which there is an insurance of $1200.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—John McConnell has been held by Alderman Morrow for reckless driving, yesterday, at Fifteenth and Vine streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending July 3, 1869.....$20,621 34
Previous in 1869.....187,995 35

Total in 1869.....$208,616 69
To same period in 1868.....184,750 01

Increase in 1869.....$23,866 68

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Sun & Erie 7s Monday	97	100 sh Read	b30. 47
$200 City 6s, New	c.100	100 do	b25. 47
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	c. 83	100 do	46·81
$900 7s do	82¾	100 do	b5 47 3-16
$ 200 do	83	100 sh Cata Pf	37
$500 Leh 6s Ln	87¾	200 do	c. 37
$1000 Leh Gold L	92¾	100 do	b30. 37
4 sh Minehill R.R.	53½	100 do	c. 37
100 sh Read R.	b30. 46¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	100	5 sh Read. d bill	46¾
$200 City 6s, Old	94¾	100 do	b5. 46¾
$500 do	2d. 94¾	200 do	c. 46¾
$14000 Pa 6s 2 ser. Cp off	104	100 do	b5. 46·81
110 sh Penna	b. 56¾	11 sh Cam & Am	131

Personalities.

—The Thumbs are at Oneaha.

—Fanny Fern is summering at Gloucester.

—Mr. Seward will visit his Alaska before returning East.

—Green Clay Smith has entered the Methodist ministry.

—Archduke Victor, of Austria, has married a pretty milliner.

—Miss Harris greatly delighted Boston by her reading of the Declaration.

—Nap. gave $2000 to the Guards of Paris for services during the late troubles.

—General Preble was the first white man who visited the summit of Mount Washington.

—Boston has public statues of Franklin, Webster, Everett, Mann, Beethoven, Hamilton, and Washington.

—H. W. Smith, the Boston steel engraver, is at work on the heads of the "Long John Wentworth" family.

—A bogus General Moseby visited Oswego county last week and advertised to lecture. Only two persons put in an appearance.

—Wade Hampton thinks the Southern Historical Society proceedings should be published as "a sacred duty we owe to our ancestry."

—Rev. President Champlin, of Colby University, has resigned.

—Madame Anna Bishop is *en route* from Melbourne to London.

—Taglioni wants another husband, and has sued for a divorce from A1.

—Ex-Senator Hendricks wants Indiana to increase the salaries of her judges.

—Tom Allen has left the bowers of wedded love for a sparring tour in Indiana.

—Rev. W. H. Woods, once an Episcopalian, but a recent seceder, has become pastor of a Baptist church at Beloit, Ill.

—The outside of Mark Lemon's snuff-box is said to be marred by the motto, "What's the odds, so long as you're rappee!"

—John Clarke, of Northampton, Mass., founder of the Clarke Institute for deaf mutes in that town, died Monday night, aged eighty years.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has taken the entire second floor of a hotel at Niagara for the summer. He was at the Congress Spring at Saratoga last Sunday.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY, Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 lmrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.
[BAIN & BRO.,
4 30ftuthsm Portsmouth, Va.

PIANOS, ETC.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.
4 10 3m

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 3 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13stuf

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Conflagration in New York—Murders and Thefts by the Apaches on the Plains—Political Doings in Tennessee—Affairs in Canada.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Depredations by the Savages—They Steal the Mails and Murder the Carriers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

DENVER, July 9—LAS CRUIZES, Arizona, June 30.—A party of the Apaches recently captured the mails, taking the mail stock. They killed two of the company's drivers, and wounded another. On June 23 a party of Indians entered a quartz mill of John Anderson & Co., at Fort Bowie, and helped themselves to blasting powder, destroying chemicals and other property, and carried off Anderson's horse. Mail communication with Tucson is entirely suspended, with no prospect of resumption till protection can be had.

FROM THE WEST.

Registration in Tennessee—Civil Cases in the Courts.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—In the Supreme Court at Brownsville, yesterday, in the case of Williams vs. Boughter, the newly-appointed registrar, the Court granted a supersedeas, reversing the decision of the Chancery Court, and deciding that the Government had power to appoint officers, with the power of removal in all cases where there is no fixed term of office. The decision is conclusive.

In the great cotton case, which has been pending for some time in the United States District Court, involving the ownership of 1500 bales of cotton, Parkinson, Brooks & Co., claimants, and the United States Government, defendant, it was decided by Judge Quigg in favor of the claimants.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of this city is still engaged in investigating the charges preferred by Mayor Leftwith against the aldermen. Indictments have been found in some cases.

Fire at West Troy.

TROY, July 9.—E. Wiswell's barn in West Troy was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $10,000, on which there is no insurance.

Rifle Association Match.

TORONTO, July 9.—The Dominion Rifle Association match will take place here on the 6th of September. Over four thousand dollars in money is to be given in prizes. There are fifteen hundred competitors. It is expected the Governor-General will be present and open the shooting.

FROM EUROPE.

Intense Excitement in London on the Action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 9.—The action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill has created intense excitement. Messrs. Bright and Gladstone are daily in receipt of letters offering a recommencement of the Reform League agitation, but they discountenance the movement at present, and express a belief that the Lords will recede at the last moment from offering any marked opposition to the expressed will of the people, though a compromise is effected in the postponement of the date of disestablishment to January, 1872, by paying a lump sum of half a million pounds sterling in lieu of the private donations, and by allowing the life interest to be computed at fourteen years' purchase.

The following letter has been circulated privately among well-known progressives, in view of the probable failure of the passage of the Irish Church bill, through the opposition of the House of Lords:—

SIR:—In view of the probable failure of the Irish Church bill, through the opposition of the House of Lords to the government, the Commons, and the country, you are requested to inform the Secretary of the Reform League whether you are willing that your name shall be used, in the event of a defeat of that measure, to a public call for mass meetings to consider the best constitutional method of getting rid of this obstruction to legislation based upon the expressed will of the people.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton dull; 200 bales sold at 34½c. Flour active and advanced 10@15c.; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $5·20@7; Western at $5·20@7·30. Wheat active and advanced 3@4c.; sales of 75,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·59@1·60; No. 2 at $1·55@1·56. Corn buoyant and excited at an advance of 3@4c.; sales of 84,000 bushels mixed Western at 73@95c. by canal, and 92@97c. by railroad. Oats firmer; sales of 16,000 bushels at 82c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31·87½@31·90. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at $1·01.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

SOFA BED.
HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Street.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our European Squadron—Interesting Advices from Admiral Radford—Naval Orders—Secretary Fish and the Imprisoned Fenians.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Imprisoned Fenians.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Colonel Warren, the liberated Fenian, had an interview this morning with Secretary Fish, relative to the Government demanding the release of Colonel Halpine, of Cincinnati, who is now confined in an English prison. Mr. Fish touched the subject very gingerly, but intimated that he would introduce the subject in the Cabinet meeting to-day. Colonel Warren left the Secretary rather unfavorably impressed with the lukewarm manner in which he treated the subject. The Colonel is to have another interview with Mr. Fish this morning.

Colored Men Excluded.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Journeymen House Carpenters' Association last night inserted the word "white" in their constitution, so as to exclude colored carpenters from membership.

Advices from Rear-Admiral Radford—Naval Operations of Spain.

Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding the European squadron, reports to the Navy Department from Villafranca, France, June 21, announcing the arrival of the flagship Franklin at that port, from Toulon. The United States ship Kenosha arrived at Barcelona, Spain, May 27, from Gibraltar.

Captain Macomb reports that the Government of Spain is getting out at the naval arsenal at Carthagena the iron-clad Munoncia, and plating a frigate of the Colorado class, and that the keel of a large first class iron-clad has been laid.

The United States steamer Richmond arrived at Spezzia, Italy, on May 5, having touched at Athens, Lmyrna, Syra, Alexandria, Tripoli, and other places.

Captain Mullony reports having saluted at Spezzia the flag-ship of Admiral Prince Amida, second son of Victor Emanuel, commanding the Italian fleet.

The United States steamer Guard had arrived at Spezzia. The health of the officers and crews in the squadron is good.

Naval Affairs.

Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller has been ordered to duty at New York in shipping machinists and firemen for the naval service.

Appointments.

Courtland C. Clements has been appointed Surveyor-General of Utah, and Ezra Farrington Postmaster at Newburg, New York, vice Joseph Lonlar, suspended.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, June 25, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M., July 26, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with nineteen hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable hard WOOD (128 cubic feet), and seven thousand and thirty-two (7032) tons (2240 pounds), best ANTHRACITE COAL, egg, stove, and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times, at the places hereinafter named, as may be required prior to October 31, 1869, as follows:—

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., 250 tons stove and 1250 tons egg Coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H., 157 tons egg Coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., 327 cords Wood, 357 tons stove and 357 tons egg Coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., 27 tons nut, 112 tons stove, and 250 tons egg Coal.
Willet's Point, 142 cords Wood, 727 tons stove, 150 tons egg, and 50 tons nut Coal.
David's Island, 281 tons egg Coal.
Fort Adams, R. I., 235 cords Wood, 462 tons egg Coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn., 40 tons egg and 20 tons nut Coal.
West Point, N. Y., 281 cords Wood, and 900 tons egg Coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., 180 cords Wood and 229 tons egg Coal.
Watertown, Arsenal, Mass., 51 cords Wood and 162 tons egg Coal.
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, 240 cords Wood.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, 62 cords Wood and 355 tons egg Coal.
Fort Preble, Me., 123 cords Wood and 335 tons egg Coal.
Fort Sullivan, Me., 350 cords Wood.

The Wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the Coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Wood and Coal called for at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the Coal and Wood at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Wood or Coal" (as the case may be), to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, and Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster First District,
6 28 Department of the East.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for Repairs of Columbia Grammar School, Twenty-third Section.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools to rebuild the privies at the Columbia School-house, Twenty-third ward.

Warrants to be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Revenue Receipts—The New French Cable—Baltimore Brokers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Internal revenue receipts to-day, $690,000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Meeting of the Board of Brokers.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—At a meeting of the Board of Brokers to-day, the death of W. H. Beuner, a member of the board, was announced, and an adjournment until Monday took place in respect to the memory of the deceased.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Cable.

By Atlantic Cable.

BREST, July 9.—At noon on July 8 the Great Eastern had run 1754 miles and had paid out 1977 knots of cable. The officers on board expected to reach shoal water by noon to-day.

Nothing Stirring.

PARIS, July 9.—The political news is unimportant.

The Harvards v. The Athletics.

ATHLETIC BASE-BALL GROUNDS, 3·45 P. M.—The rain which fell during the afternoon made the grounds very heavy and deterred many from being present. About two thousand persons are on the ground. The game began at 3·25, with the Harvards at the bat. Klinefelder, umpire. First inning—Harvards, 1; Athletics, 2.

The second inning resulted as follows:—Harvards, 5; Athletics, 0.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, July 31, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with (960) nine hundred and sixty cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet), and (2095) two thousand and ninety-five tons (2240 pounds), best quality Anthracite coal, egg, st